

Growth in number of mature applicants for university places

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

The number of pupils aged 18 applying for university places has dropped at the same time as the number of applicants aged 25 and over has increased, according to figures published yesterday by the Universities Central Council on Admissions.

Between 1984 and 1985 there was a 10.3 per cent increase in the number of over-25s applying to study for a university degree, and a 1.5 per cent drop in applicants aged 18, the UCCA statistical supplement for 1984-85 says. This drop is attributed to the decline in the birth rate from the mid-1960s.

The rise in mature applicants wanting a university education is thought to be due to a number of factors: the fact that universities have been encouraging more mature students to apply, and accepting proportionately more of them; and that the universities of Glasgow, Strathclyde and Ulster are taking part fully now in the UCCA admissions scheme. They take more than average numbers of mature students.

Age distribution of home candidates 1983-85						
	Age Under 18	18.0-18.11	19.0-19.11	20.0-24.11	25.0 & over	Total
1983	8,829	91,856	35,433	15,480	7,497	157,015
1984	8,573	89,162	35,877	16,369	8,107	156,488
1985	9,129	87,848	34,534	16,633	8,942	157,085
% increase 1984-85	30.9	-1.5	-0.4	1.6	10.3	0.4

Teachers fight ethnic poll

Teachers in London are boycotting a census which seeks to establish the ethnic origin of staff working for the Inner London Education Authority (our Education Correspondent writes).

its 21,000 teachers to assess whether its equal opportunities policies are working. The Commission for Racial Equality makes the same argument, and there is widespread agreement nationally on the need for ethnic monitoring.

"We have advised our members to stick fast in not participating, but, if the authority is unwise, it is heading for confrontation. If it is wise, it will talk about it further, but I fear the first."

Pop singer to leave Britain

By Nicholas Beeson

Boy George, the pop music star, announced plans to leave Britain yesterday, after his brother said that he was a heroin addict with only eight weeks to live.

PC in shooting 'victim of 1,000 to 1 chance'

By Craig Seton

The tragic shooting of John Shorthouse, aged 5, by a police marksman was a lesson to all police forces to ensure that children were not at risk before armed officers searched for criminals, Stafford Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mr Palmer added: "One thing that might be learned from this case by all police forces in future is to have better reconnaissance and better information about who lives in the house before they go in."

Fumes put 10 in hospital

Ten people were taken to hospital yesterday after another escape of fumes was detected in a store where experts were investigating a gas leak.

Wife cleared of killing

Mrs Gillian Rendell, who stabbed her violent husband to death with a carving knife last December, was acquitted at the Central Criminal Court yesterday of murder.

Extradition plea to court

The High Court yesterday reserved judgment in an application by Mr Alex Herbage, the international financier, for an order blocking his extradition to the United States.

Girl dies on school holiday

Police and council officials were inquiring yesterday into the death of Claire Parkes, aged 10, at the Thornbridge Educational Centre, Ashford, in the Derbyshire Peak District.

Five-star rating for former railway hotel

By Ronald Faux

The first five-star accolade to be awarded by the Automobile Association for more than 10 years was presented to the Caledonian Hotel, Edinburgh, yesterday.

Only Gleneagles Hotel in Perthshire, part of the same group, holds five-star status in Scotland. Of the 21 five-star hotels in Britain, only five are outside London.

Rare Chinese art for sale

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The collapse of a Hong Kong shipping empire is bringing one of the most important collections of Chinese art on to the market.

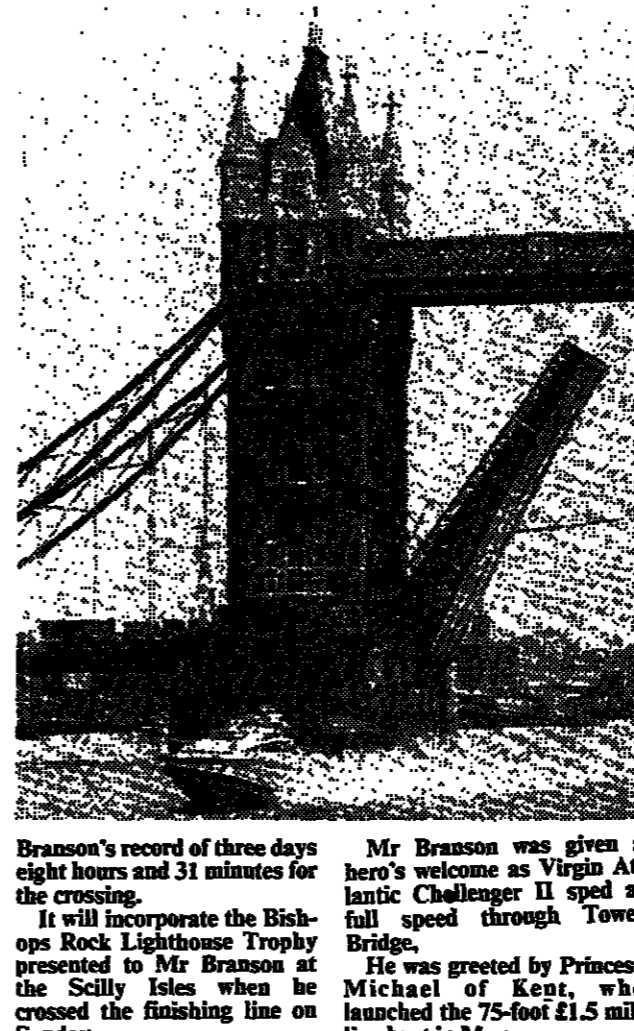
Mr Chau was born in Shanghai in 1911 and began life as a lawyer. He moved into shipping in the wake of the Sino-Japanese war, buying his first 9,950-ton vessel in 1946.



Mrs Thatcher taking a trip down The Thames with Richard Branson in Virgin Challenger II last night. Earlier, the boat had swept past Tower Bridge on its triumphant return to London (Photographs: Bill Warhurst and John Manning).

Branson offer of trophy

After sweeping victoriously into London up the Thames in his boat Virgin Atlantic Challenger II yesterday, Richard Branson offered his own trophy to challengers for the Atlantic Blue Riband.



Branson's record of three days eight hours and 31 minutes for the crossing.

Jeweller appears in court

John "Goldfinger" Palmer, the fugitive jeweller being questioned about Britain's biggest robbery, appeared at Horseferry Road Magistrates court yesterday.

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Sizeable drop in cost of winter package holidays

Package holidays prices are now so low that tour operators have detected a trend towards three foreign holidays a year. Inntasun, Britain's second biggest tour operator, yesterday released its winter tour brochure with some prices being a fifth and nearly a third cheaper than last winter.

New development puts historic Leeds 'at risk'

Historic buildings in the centre of Leeds are under threat because of large development schemes which take no account of their impact on the heritage of the city, a report by Save Britain's Heritage says today.

Irish court returns Sinn Fein debt fund. The Irish Republic government has been ordered to return \$60,000 (£31,000) in interest seized from Mr J. Cahill, the former provision...

press for rent at 50. The Jones...

planned, with delegates turning to their areas in preparation for the foreseeable future. There is a mood for an end of industrial action.

Police get high-speed guideline. By Stuart Teale, Crime Reporter.

fools everyone. plifting case. Trying to fool everyone...

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Licence fee indexed • Tender on ITV franchises • Industry reaction

PEACOCK REPORT

A brave new world envisaged for BBC

The recommendations 1. All new television sets sold or rented in the UK should be adapted to receive direct subscription services by January 1, 1988.

2. BBC TV should not be obliged to accept advertising under the present system of organization and regulation.

3. The licence fee should be indexed on an annual basis to the general rate of inflation.

4. The BBC should take over from the Post Office responsibility for collecting and enforcing the payment of licence fees.

5. A separate licence fee of not less than £10 should be charged for car radios.

6. Pensioners drawing supplementary pension in households wholly dependent on a pension should be exempt from the licence fee.

7. The BBC should have the option to privatize Radios One and Two and local radio. IBA regulation of independent radio should be replaced by a looser regime.

7a. (Submitted by five members of the committee) Radios One and Two should be privatized and financed by advertising. Subject to the Government's existing commitments to community radio, any further radio frequencies becoming available should be auctioned to the highest bidder.

8. The BBC and ITV should be required over 10 years to increase to at least 40 per cent the proportion of programmes supplied by independent producers.

9. The non-occupied night-time hours (1am to 6am) of the TV wavelengths of BBC and ITV should be sold for broadcasting.

10. ITV franchises should be put to competitive tender. If the IBA does not award a franchise to the highest bidder, it must make a full and public statement of its reasons.

11. Franchises should be awarded on a rolling review basis. There would be a formal IBA annual review of the contractor's performance.

12. Consideration should be given to extending the franchise periods, perhaps to 10 years.

13. Franchises for satellite broadcasting should be put to competitive tender.

14. Channel Four should be given the option of selling its own advertising time, and would no longer be funded by ITV subscriptions.

15. National telecommunication systems should be allowed to act as common carriers for a full range of services, including TV programmes.

16. The restriction of cable franchises to European Community operators should be removed.

17. All restrictions for both pay-per-channel and pay-per-programme as options should be removed.

18. As regulation is phased out, statutory legislation on obscenity, defamation, blasphemy, sedition and similar matters should be extended to cover broadcasting and any present exemptions should be removed.

This report cannot be shelved because it raises issues that go far beyond the immediate interests of this Government - Professor Alan Peacock

Report of the Committee on Financing the BBC (Stationery Office, £10.80).

Exchange of views discloses divisions

By Gavin Bell Arts Correspondent

Divisions within the Peacock Committee on some of its key recommendations were reflected in an open exchange of views at a press conference yesterday in the Long Gallery of Lancaster House.

Mr Alastair Hetherington, a former Controller of BBC Scotland, described proposals by the majority for privatizing BBC Radios One and Two as "daft and damaging".

He was later joined by his co-panelist Mr Jeremy Hardie, an economist, for "again contradicting your own view" in an exchange on the future of public service broadcasting.

The six of the seven members of the Committee who attended the conference also gave widely varying predictions of what the BBC would look like in the twenty-first century.

Mr Hetherington reserved his sharpest criticism for the recommendation on BBC Radios One and Two by five members of the Committee: "Nobody has thought out exactly what would be sold. You can't sell Jimmy Young even if you wanted to."

He was supported by Miss Judith Chalmers, the TV and radio presenter, who said that selling the two radios would weaken the BBC radio network as a whole and threaten independent local radio already in financial difficulties.

Mr Hetherington also took issue with the recommendation by four members that all ITV franchises should be auctioned to the highest bidder: "I think it is unworkable, because it would be difficult to choose between a company with a long and good record of programming and one with no track record in television but plenty of money."

"It would also be extremely difficult for the IBA to enforce minimum requirements on a contractor."

On this occasion he was opposed by Mr Samuel Brittan, Assistant Editor of the Financial Times, who said



Professor Alan Peacock, who chaired the inquiry, with Judith Chalmers, a member of the committee, at Lancaster House yesterday after publication (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

that he was strongly in favour of selling the franchises.

"The byzantine process by which the IBA go into a huddle and decide that company X should be given the franchise is indefensible. It embodies everything I dislike about British corporatism, the cosy face-to-face establishment doing things by nods and winks rather than by due process."

For good measure, Mr Brittan added: "The present cosy IBA system is the root of cost inflation in broadcasting."

Mr Hetherington apparently agreed with Professor Peacock, the chairman, on the recommendation that both BBC and ITV should be required to take at least 40 per cent of their programmes from independent producers.

Responding to a suggestion from a television correspondent that there may not be sufficient quality production from independent sources, and that enforcing such a proposal

could lead to redundancies, Mr Peacock said: "At least you should be encouraging entry into the programme market. The BBC says the quality of the independent producers is not good enough. I believe it is up to the viewers to decide."

Mr Hetherington added: "If it leads to redundancies, that might not be a bad thing. I think it's a very good stimulus for better programme making and greater efficiency."

Differences of view emerged again in response to a question on the long-term future of the BBC. Everybody was quite clear that this was not at all clear - accurate predictions were impossible.

Mr Hardie saw the corporation's share of the overall television market shrinking considerably, but it would continue to maintain high quality standards.

Mr Hetherington said that he believed the BBC would become the biggest single provider of television pro-

grammes in Britain, although it would "have to tidy itself up if it wants to survive."

Miss Chalmers said it should be in a strong position in the twenty-first century. Mr Brittan believed it would have more freedom and flexibility, but Lord Quinton, the President of Trinity College, Oxford, saw it focusing on public service broadcasting.

Professor Peacock took a middle view, saying: "The BBC has a marvellous opportunity to do things they're good at."

In spite of the apparent differences of opinion, the Committee yesterday (minus Sir Peter Reynolds, a business executive, who sent his apologies) agreed that its report should be taken seriously by the Government.

Professor Peacock said: "My conviction is that this report cannot be shelved, in the sense that the issues go far beyond the immediate interests of this Government."

Industry fears too fast a rush into radical reorganization

By Gavin Bell, Arts Correspondent

The broadcasting industry reacted with varying degrees of caution and hostility to the Peacock Committee's vision of a radically new world of radio and television.

Diplomatic statements from the BBC and the Independent Broadcasting Authority welcomed its conclusion that the Corporation should not be obliged to accept advertising.

However Mr Stuart Young, Chairman of the BBC, and Mr Alastair Milne, its Director-General, expressed, respectively, reservations about suggestions for increasing the licence fee and concern about the dangers of an "over-eagerness" to sweep away existing regulations.

The IBA reserved judgement on the report's other main recommendations - notably for putting up independent TV franchises for auction - but Mr David Plowright, Chairman of the ITV Companies Association, denounced that proposal.

Mr Young recalled that the BBC had been pressing for easier ways of paying the licence fee, and he was pleased that the Committee had taken up that theme.

"I am also glad to see that it proposes that the BBC will have direct involvement in collecting the licence fee... We do not, however, believe the Retail Price Index is the appropriate indicator of those costs, but we shall continue to help in the search for a workable formula."

Mr Milne was less enthusiastic about the recommendation that the BBC and ITV should be required to accept at least 40 per cent of programmes from independent producers.

"The independent sector is growing and will continue to grow with our active support. However, much programme making, for example, news, current affairs and sport, is unlikely ever to lend itself to this type of production. As an overall figure, therefore, 40 per cent seems unrealistically high," he said.

He was not impressed with the Committee's split vote in favour of selling off BBC Radios One and Two: "It remains our policy to try to offer an effective range of programmes to all sections of

the public. We believe, therefore, that Radio One and Two listeners have the same claim to a share of the BBC licence fee as do the listeners to Radios Three and Four."

He welcomed the announcement that Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, is to produce a Green Paper on all radio issues.

Mr Milne reserved his sharpest criticism for the Committee's broad strategy of step-by-step deregulation. "All of us are in favour of more programme choice for the public. Nevertheless there is the clear danger of an over-eagerness to deregulate, and to dismantle existing structures."

"If the reliable supply of good programmes is jeopardized, we all run the risk of being deprived as viewers and listeners of what we enjoy and appreciate - in effect having less real choice, not more, and probably at higher cost."

Standards fear A brief IBA statement said that advertising on BBC Radio in its present form would seriously damage the viability of independent local radio. Many of the Committee's ideas would have wide-ranging implications for independent broadcasting, and the IBA would make its detailed views known when it had fully considered the report.

The Authority made no reference to the controversial proposal on selling ITV franchises, but its executives are known to oppose the idea.

Mr Plowright, whose association represents all the ITV companies, said: "A majority of the Committee appear to have shown scant concern for programme standards by advancing the notion that ITV contracts should be put up for auction. A tendering system would lead inexorably towards a concentration on profit performance rather than programme performance."

The result would be fewer programmes from regional centres, fewer information and education programmes, and an excess of entertainment shows.

Channel Four call Mr Plowright was equally opposed to the suggestion that Channel Four might sell its own advertising: "If Channel Four had to accept the costs of collecting its own advertising revenue and financing its own service, the type of programmes it offers would change towards majority interests."

"The result would be that Channel 4 would mirror ITV and BBC-1. There would be no widening of choice, simply more of the same."

The proposal to increase substantially independent production on ITV would distort the balance of regional services.

TECHNOLOGY

Viewing without frontiers

To prepare for subscription services in a world of "television without frontiers" all new television sets should have a special socket and associated electronics.

Some 18 per cent of sets now being sold in the United Kingdom already have them. The cost is estimated at £25, but viewers would also need a decoder to plug into the socket and this was likely to cost a further £50.

Subscription would eventually replace the licence fee as the main source of BBC income - an estimated 75 to 80 per cent of viewers are expected to make the switch - while ITV would continue to depend on advertising.

However, if it wished to do so, the BBC could finance some of its operations by advertising and the ITV companies could sell some of their programmes by subscription.

Direct broadcasting by satellite (DBS), which is favoured by the Government, would bring an enormous variety of programmes from overseas into British homes. The cost of a dish aerial not more than 90 cm in diameter would be about £200. There are as yet no fully operational systems, but a number are expected to start within the next three years.

Transmission - There is a case for establishing a common authority in the 1990s to take over the transmission responsibilities of the BBC and the IBA and to link up satellite and other services.

National cable grid - Present anti-monopoly regulations restrict the growth of cable viewing and make it relatively expensive, so they should be changed to allow British Telecom, Mercury and any other contractors freedom to provide a full range of television services.

BT is replacing trunk and regional telephone networks with optic fibre cables, which can carry a large number of messages simultaneously at almost no extra cost. If it was allowed to carry additional services, particularly cable television, it would become economic to start replacing local copper wire circuits with optic fibre.

Similar restriction of cable franchises to European Community-owned operators was inhibiting development, and should be removed.

ADVERTISING

Proposal would limit choice

Advertisements should not be introduced into the BBC because it would not benefit viewers or listeners, the Committee concluded.

In spite of an estimated growth in future advertising revenues, the move was rejected because it would diminish the satisfaction and range of choice available to viewers and listeners.

"The main defect of a system based on advertising finance is that channel owners do not sell programmes to audiences, but audiences to advertisers," the Committee said.

"The difference between the two concepts would narrow if there were a sufficiently large number of channels without concentration of ownership... but these conditions do not prevail and are unlikely to for some time."

The Committee said that advertising would drive the BBC into a ratings war and put financial pressure on ITV companies, making it more

difficult for them to meet IBA requirements.

"The result could be an inadequate supply of programmes... which do not achieve top audience ratings."

One consequence of not introducing advertising to BBC Television was that a projected growth in advertising revenue in real terms would provide additional finance for cable and satellite technology.

An apparent attraction of advertising finance for the BBC, compared with the licence fee, was the superficial impression that it provided "free" broadcasting services. But there was no longer a "free lunch" in broadcasting.

The volume of advertising would rise if it were extended to the BBC, but, paradoxically, elasticity of demand could lead to an actual decline in advertising expenditure.

In debating whether advertising would benefit viewers and listeners, the committee said: "An advertising-support-

ed system will lead to programme diversity only to the extent that different advertisers are willing to pay to associate their messages with different programmes..."

The commercial viability of a programme in such a system depended upon its commanding large audiences to attract advertising.

For example, a station could be forced to broadcast a comedy programme with 10 million viewers at the expense of an arts programme that had only 6 million viewers. Nevertheless, some keen arts enthusiasts might be prepared to pay considerably more for their programme than others for the comedy show.

"The proposition illustrated by this example is that an advertising-supported system aims to maximize advertising revenues, so that the programmes which are presented would not necessarily reflect true viewer preferences as given by their willingness to pay."

ITV FRANCHISES

Cost - quality conflict

This was the most contentious issue facing the Committee. Four of its members recommended that they be put on the market, on the grounds that the present discretionary allocation by the Independent Broadcasting Authority did not offer sufficient incentive to economize on costs.

The IBA could award a contract to a lower bidder if it believed it to be offering better value for money in public service terms, but it would have to make a public and detailed statement of its reasons, it was suggested.

Three members feared that the cure would be worse than the disease. The Committee said that the proposal required further discussion.

It would be very concerned if the quality of service were to be reduced, and would still expect the IBA to lay down minimum criteria.

There was no dissent on a supplementary proposal for annual reviews to be based on a soccer-style "yellow card" and "red card" system. The first would warn a contractor that the required standards were not being met, and the second, a year later, would entail loss of the franchise

Critics oppose 'jumble'

The National Union of Journalists dismissed the Peacock report as "a jumble of right-wing prejudices spiced with pie-in-the-sky predictions about the technology of the future."

Mr Harry Conroy, the General Secretary, said it had failed to answer the challenge posed by cable and satellite systems, or to ensure that the broadcasting industry represented viewers and listeners. Any sale of BBC Radios 1 and 2 would mean the end of commercial local radio.

It was remarkable, he said, that even a "rigged" committee, packed with free-marketiers and government sympathizers, had been unable to meet Mrs Thatcher's demand for the licence fee to be replaced by advertising.

"Peacock claims that his proposals will put viewers and listeners in the driving seat. In fact, his proposals for a commercial free-for-all, with the highest bidder always winning, would simply put broadcasting into the hands of the media barons who already control so much of the printed word."

Mr Alan Sapper, General Secretary of the Association of Cinematograph and Allied Technicians, said there was room for improvement in the broadcasting system and especially for more democratic control.

However the proposal on greater independent production would threaten up to 50,000 redundancies in the BBC and ITV networks.

Radio Luxembourg said it did not think there was much wrong with the BBC that a good financial manager could not cure, and there was not enough wrong with the present system to require dramatic change.

VIEWERS

Emphasis placed on consumer

The Committee dismisses the prospect of people spending most of their time facing a bewildering set of dials, trying to make up their minds between thousands of alternative programmes.

Instead, it envisages that they would simply buy packages of programmes or whole channels.

In the background to its report, the Committee outlines broadcasting systems in North America, western Europe and Japan, and makes clear that it hopes Britain would not go as far as the United States, where only a small public service sector survives in a commercial operation.

It also admits that many foreign broadcasting officials were deeply envious of the British system, and advises that nothing should be done to hasten the break-up of the present financial arrangements.

The analysis and recommendations were offered as a foundation on which others could build. It suggests that a Commons select committee could monitor future developments.

The Committee adds: "We have neither sought to 'get the BBC off the hook' nor to persecute it."

PENSIONERS

Financial help for poor is preferred

The Committee had difficulty over whether to propose any abolition for pensioners. Local radio: A number of Britain's 48 independent local radio stations are in financial trouble, largely because of increasing competition for advertising and there are no signs of future improvement. Two have closed in the past two years, and others have merged.

The Committee recommends that IBA regulation should be relaxed, and suggests that some independent radio stations could merge with BBC radios.

One approach would be to allow the BBC to take over ailing ILR stations at a negotiated price, and the stronger ILR stations to buy out any radio the BBC was prepared to sell: an added incentive could be a requirement that the BBC must offset every purchase by a sale. Once merged, stations must be allowed to take advertising.

In this context, the larger ILR companies ought to be able to own smaller associated stations which could opt in, and out of a regional support service.

Care should be taken that mergers do not destroy local services. For example, a station formed by the merger of a music-based independent radio and a speech-based BBC radio should cater for these different interests.

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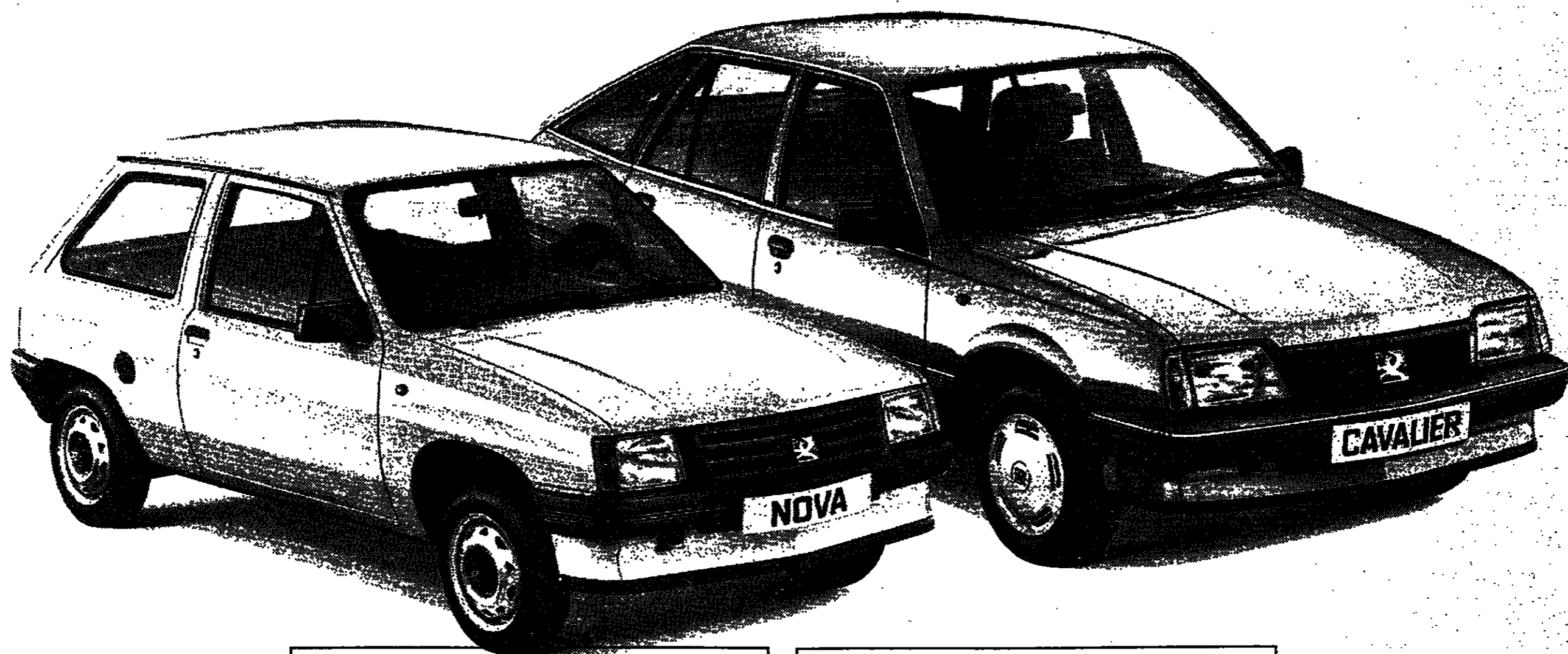
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Advertisement for 'habitat' furniture sale. Text: 'habitat SALE NOW ON'. Description: 'The complete home furnishing store packed with terrific summer bargains. Fantastic offers in furniture, lighting, kitchenware, rugs, fabrics and wallpapers, plus some extra specials, including'. Offers: 'SAVE AT LEAST 10% ON TECH RANGE OF FURNITURE', 'SAVE £70 ON LISA PINE TABLE AND 4 TOM CHAIRS £199.75 £129.75', 'SAVE £3 ON A WOK £11.95 £8.95'. Footer: 'Visit your local store now - while stocks last. Good design at good prices'.

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Chilean military cracks down ruthlessly on two-day general strike

From Lake Sagaris, Santiago

Chile's military Government has responded harshly to a two-day general strike that ended yesterday, and which was organized by the National Assembly of Civil Society, the country's largest opposition coalition.

The Interior Ministry has charged 17 of the 23-member NACS national council with violating state security laws.

The authorities also banned the news broadcasts of four radio stations often critical of the 13-year-old military Government. Among them are Chile's most popular station, Radio Co-operativa.

Government lawyers said they would file charges against some communications media and columnists of the press who, in some way through their articles, called on people to participate.

The two-day work stoppage was called by the NACS a month ago, after the Government failed to respond to a list of demands, which included a rapid return to democracy.

The strike began early on Wednesday, with few buses

and taxis on the roads, and high absenteeism at schools, hospitals and in workplaces. Most stores did not open, or closed early. Santiago was virtually deserted by 9 pm.

Demonstrations at noon in Santiago and other big cities were harshly repressed by police. Military patrols have been implicated in the death of two people. A third person was shot by unidentified civilians.

Witnesses say a soldier shot and killed 13-year-old Nadia Fuentes when she went out to buy bread on Wednesday morning.

Night after night truckloads of troops moved into the vast, poor areas that ring Santiago, helicopters circled, and the sound of gunfire could be heard in most parts of the city. At least 20 people received bullet wounds.

Two university students are in a grave condition, with serious burns, after being found on an isolated road. Señor Andrés Dominguez, of the Chilean Human Rights Commission, said they were

injured after being arrested by a military patrol.

The Army has denied that soldiers deliberately burned the students. The government has announced an official investigation.

Throughout the two days and nights bombs went off in Santiago and other cities. On Wednesday night there was a blackout in much of the country after power lines were bombed.

The NACS president, Dr Juan Luis Gonzalez, deplored the use of violence to repress peaceful demonstrations.

He called on security forces to end the "fratricidal confrontation which is decimating our people".

The strike had been successful beyond the organizers' hopes and "this must increase our faith in our legitimate right to continue".

● HAMBURG: Chilean exiles here invaded the Chilean consulate-general for two hours in protest at the military regime (Reuter reports).



Women guerrillas training this week at a communist camp on the Philippines island of Samar, despite preparations for ceasefire talks between rebel leaders and the Aquino Government to end 17 years of insurgency.

Colombo accused by bishop

Colombo (Reuters) — A Sri Lankan Roman Catholic bishop has accused the Government of pursuing a policy of annihilating Tamils in rebel strongholds.

Mgr Bastianpillai Deogupillai, Bishop of Jaffna, said government attacks against guerrillas fighting for a separate Tamil state in northern and eastern Sri Lanka had killed hundreds of civilians and left thousands homeless.

Mgr Deogupillai, a Tamil, has been a critic of government anti-insurgency operations. His remarks were made in a speech, excerpts from which were published yesterday in the independent daily *The Island*.

The military's Joint Operations Command denied the bishop's charges.

Bomb blast in Cape Town

From Michael Hornsby Johannesburg

South Africa yesterday suffered its 11th urban bomb incident since the state of emergency was declared on June 12. Three people have been killed and 101 injured in these attacks, most of them whites.

Meanwhile, the police announced that they had arrested four suspected members of the outlawed African National Congress (ANC) near Pretoria yesterday. The men were being questioned about an attack on the home of a black policeman on June 11 and a landmine explosion on June 26.

The latest explosion occurred outside a police station in Mowbray, a white suburb of Cape Town, yesterday morning. A white policeman, Constable Andries Thompson, and a young policeman, also white, whose name has not yet been disclosed, were injured.

The Government's Bureau for Information in Pretoria, the only source of official news on the incident, described their injuries as "slight".

Trade squeeze

Importers and exporters in Finland will have to apply for a special licence to trade with South Africa from July 15 (AP reports from Helsinki).

On the economic front, the South African Finance Minister, Mr Barend du Plessis, has confirmed that Pretoria "would have to consider not repaying its international loans if the country were to be placed in an intolerable situation" by sanctions.

Mr du Plessis's statement was intended to calm the alarm caused among foreign bankers by remarks made to the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee last Tuesday by Dr Denis Worrall, the South African Ambassa-

dor to Britain. In fact, it merely re-stated Dr Worrall's comments in more diplomatic language.

"I do not say it will happen, but if there were sanctions on the scale indicated by the (Commonwealth) Eminent Persons Group, then South Africa certainly would consider not repaying its international loans. All Mexico and a few others need is a precedent and it would bring down the whole Western financial system," Dr Worrall was quoted here as telling the committee.

Mr du Plessis said that Dr Worrall had not been making a threat of retaliation but had merely pointed out that a country "prevented from exporting will obviously not be able to earn foreign exchange required for meeting its other financial commitments".

Up to now, he added, South Africa had "scrupulously complied with all the obligations" it had accepted

Britons against Channel tunnel

Brussels (Reuters) — Most Europeans back the plan for a Channel tunnel linking Britain and France, but not the British, according to an opinion poll published yesterday by the EEC's executive commission.

The poll, conducted in 12 member states, showed that 58 per cent of those interviewed were in favour. The majority in favour in France was 64 per cent, with 6 per cent against. Britons divided 46 per cent to 31 per cent against.

Two detained

A Madrid magistrate investigating the bomb attack a week ago on an El Al flight at Barajas Airport here ordered a Palestinian and a Spaniard to be held incommunicado until further notice yesterday.

90% inflation

Belgrade (AP) — The annual inflation rate in Yugoslavia has passed the 90 per cent mark.

Killer bolt

Zamboanga City, Philippines (AP) — A lightning bolt killed six people and wounded 15 others in a farming village in southern Zamboanga del Sur province, police said.

Pilots fired

Buenos Aires (Reuters) — Pilots striking over pay and conditions shut down the state airline Aerolineas Argentina for the second day. The company responded by firing 45 pilots, bringing total dismissals to 118, company sources said.

Correction

The number of US states with statutes outlawing sodomy is 24 plus the District of Columbia, and not more than 30 as stated on Tuesday.

Optimism on summit by Reagan

From Mohsin Ali Washington

President Reagan has said that correspondence with Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, makes him optimistic that they will hold a summit meeting this year.

The President, in an interview yesterday in *USA Today*, made clear that no date had been set so far.

He said he was preparing a reply to Mr Gorbachev's "worthwhile" letter to him last week, in which the Soviet leader made additional proposals not only on arms control but on regional conflicts, human rights and immigration.

The President, observing that this had "opened additional doors", said: "It makes me optimistic that we're not only going to have a summit, but that we're going to have a summit where we can reach agreement on some of the goals we share..."

He added that "now we have reason to believe a meeting is possible" between Mr George Shultz and Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, the US and Soviet Foreign Ministers, to prepare for a summit.

Weizsäcker in twin city of Cardiff

President Richard von Weizsäcker of West Germany yesterday visited Cardiff, which is twinned with his home city of Stuttgart (Patricia Clough writes).

He met representatives of 26 Welsh towns twinned with West German towns and visited St. David's Hall to see a stained glass screen presented to Cardiff by the citizens of Stuttgart.

Back in London, the President later played host to the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at a banquet in the West German Ambassador's residence. Today he begins two days of unofficial engagements.

Lebanese unite to condemn misery

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

The gunman in jeans and blue denim jacket stood in the middle of Hamra Street yesterday, just outside the Lebanese Ministry of Information. The soldiers beside him were Lebanese. But he was a Syrian, a tall, bored security policeman with a bushy moustache and an automatic rifle dangling nonchalantly from his right hand, moving from car to car like a tired golfer walking the fairway.

Each driver was ordered to open the boot of his vehicle. Each did as he was told. Every morning paper had talked about security, and yesterday morning the Syrians were very definitely in charge.

Almost 100 Lebanese have been arrested over the past three days for carrying weapons. Nearly every militia office in the western, Muslim, sector of the city has been "visited" by the Syrian Mubabarat (security service).

"They turned up like we expected," a middle-aged Druze official said. "They found some old socks and some shoes in my office. We are obeying the rules."

Or so it seemed. In west Beirut — in fact, in all Lebanon save Israel's occupation zone in the south — the population had gone on strike throughout the day in protest at their own domestic war and at their personal poverty, brought about by the very same internal conflict which they had so long bewailed yet tolerated.

For the first time in years, Christians and Muslims joined in condemning the misery of their broken country.

Even the rival militia radio stations, more used to abusing each other than speaking with a single voice, cancelled their programmes for 20 minutes

in a two-hour journey around west Beirut yesterday. It seemed that even this notoriously anarchic sector of the Lebanese capital had fallen under the spell. The shops were closed, the Lebanese Army was on the streets — accompanied, of course, by those Syrian gunmen — and even the Palestinian camps remained silent.

A sale of rather stale vegetables beside the Sabra camp and in the Shia district of Basta, were the only evidence of strike breaking, a lack of solidarity easily explainable amid the fear of hunger.

Afghan defector 'in Europe'

Islamabad — The Pakistan Foreign Office said that Mr Baz Mohammad Rahyab, Afghanistan's acting Consul-General in Karachi who reportedly defected last month, had left for a European capital (Hasan Akhtar writes).

Canberra reeling from economic blows

Hawke begins to lose his touch

From Tony Dubouin, Melbourne

The Hawke magic appears to be fading as economic woes beset the Australian Government and the Prime Minister's popularity takes a plunge.

The Government has fallen victim to a number of outside factors beyond its control, namely falling world prices for minerals, the US dispute with the EEC over farm prices, in which Australia is caught in the firing line between two economic giants, and industrial unrest, which has led to uncertainty among foreign investors about the country's future direction.

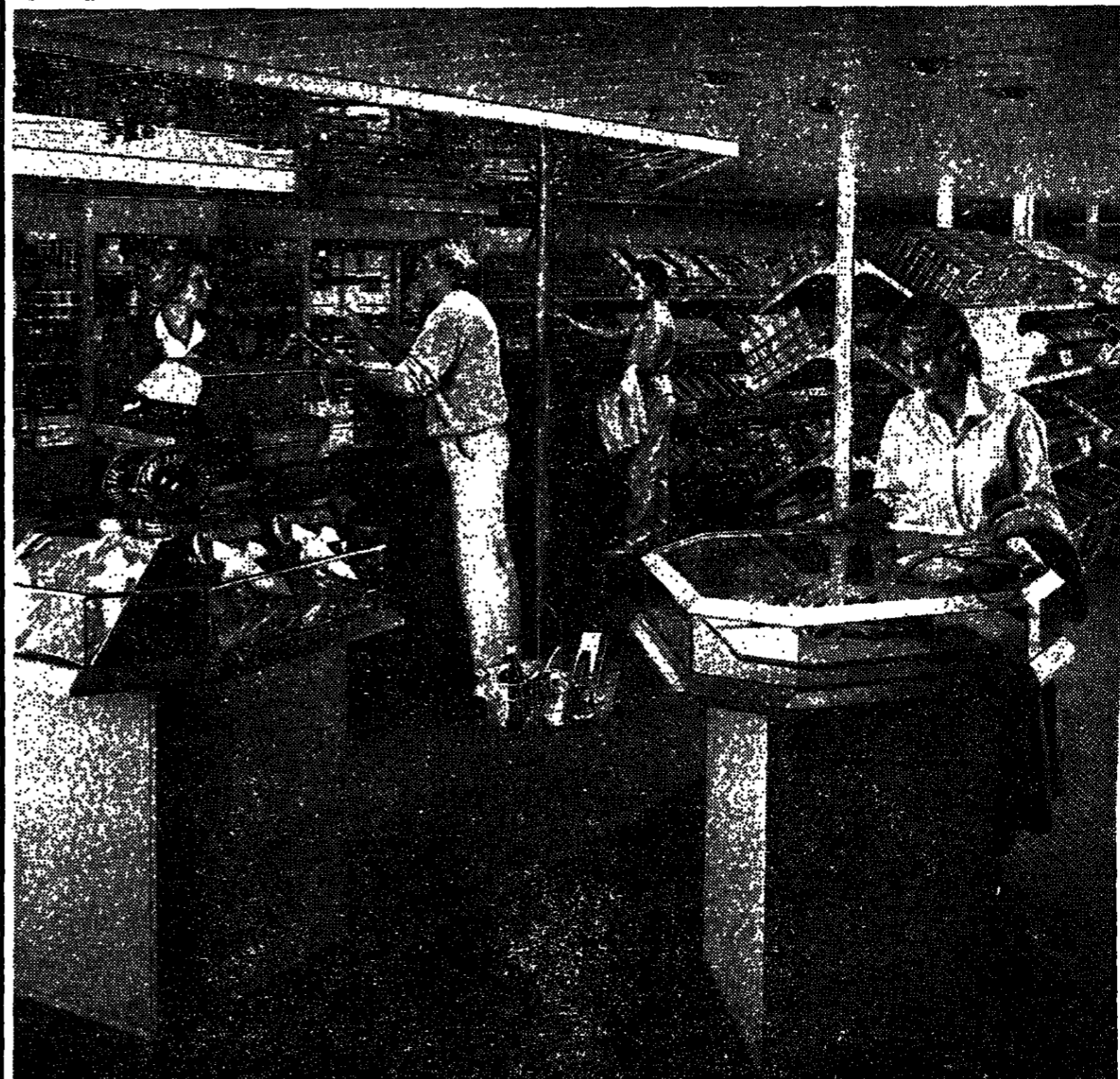
The world slump in mineral prices means, for example, that a state like Western Australia, which accounts for about 20 per cent of Australia's mineral export income, faces a drop in royalty payments on exports of 17 per cent.

The US agricultural subsidy policy is also having a serious effect on Australian farmers and the economy. Mr John Kerin, Minister for Primary Industry, told officials in Washington on Tuesday that the US policy was costing Australian farmers one-third of their net income.

In the past few days the poor economic outlook has been exacerbated by a nationwide strike by 9,000 dockers. They agreed yesterday to return to work today so that further talks can be held with employers.

The strike has eroded for-

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Concessions expected in Poland as Jaruzelski bolsters party position

The Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, has emerged from this week's Communist Party congress more firmly in control of the party and, now that he has earned explicit Kremlin approval, may well make a number of important concessions to the people and the Roman Catholic Church.

Church-state relations had been more or less on ice in the months preceding the congress, so hardliners could not criticize him for being soft on Catholics.

It is no longer enough, say the more active reformers, to justify timidity in political or economic reform by pointing eastwards and explaining that Moscow might disapprove.



General Jaruzelski: a lot of room for manoeuvre.

The results of the Central Committee balloting on Wednesday night were still secret yesterday, but party leaks indicated that the completion of the new body was more obviously in the Jaruzelski image: skilled workers, managers, academic economists, professional party organizers, military and police candidates were all on the way up.

The Politburo line-up will lose such figures as the relatively liberal sociologist, Mr Hieronim Kubiak, and will probably see the Interior Minister, General Czeslaw Kiszczak — a close ally of General Jaruzelski — move up from alternate to full Politburo membership.

The question of how to restore faith in the Communist Party was reduced at the congress to the question of how to achieve better economic results for the country.

A successful economy and better living standards will give strength to the debilitated party: that is the diagnosis of the Jaruzelski loyalists, and it was never seriously doubted during the congress debates.

and the recent weeks of publicized police successes — the arrest, for example, of the Solidarity leader, Mr Zbigniew Bujak — have shown that he is not neglecting law and order.

Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's flattery of General Jaruzelski — sharp political vision, courage and so on — made it quite clear that the Soviet Union is not cultivating a rival. But this statement of trust also transfers some responsibility on to the shoulders of the current party leadership.

The first step has already been announced: political prisoners will be freed under an amnesty, perhaps this month, perhaps later in the summer.

Solidarity says there are more than 300 political prisoners. Officials put the figure lower, but say all but about 20 will be freed. The problem comes with how to follow up the amnesty.

There will certainly be bargaining with the Catholic Church as the preparations for the Pope's visit next year accelerate. Lay Catholics may receive a new publishing house; the long-awaited agricultural fund for private farmers may be approved.

Critics of General Jaruzelski say that, although he has more freedom of initiative now than at any time in five years, he shows no real signs of wanting to capitalize on it.

The rising stars of the new Central Committee are above all technocrats, men who can bring the party up to date on the economy.

It was a well-disciplined congress, with none of the seaweb debates of the last one, in 1981, when Solidarity was pumping ozone into the system. The products of the congress, the new leaders of Communist Poland, are similarly restrained, cautious men, elected in a cautious age.



A woman trying on the jeans she bought from a vending machine in a Paris underground station. The machine delivers jeans in 10 sizes.

Norway calls a halt to whale hunts

Oslo (Reuter) — Norway, bowing to international pressure, announced yesterday that it will halt commercial whaling from next year.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Knut Frydenlund, said whaling would be scaled down from the end of the current season. Norway would continue catching whales for scientific purposes.

Norway is the last member of the International Whaling Commission to agree to stop whaling. Iceland, Japan, the Soviet Union and South Korea still hunt the mammals but have agreed in principle to stop.

A spokesman for the environmental group Greenpeace, which has been trying to disrupt whaling off northern Norway, said by radio from the protest ship Moby Dick: "This is a great victory for environmentalists."

He said the ship would give up its four-week-old protest and return to Oslo. It has been arrested three times for entering Norwegian waters illegally.

Although Norway has scaled down its annual quota of Minke whales to 400 this year from almost 2,000 in the early 1980s, the industry has been a severe embarrassment for the new Labour Government of Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland, who heads a UN environmental commission.

Norway had resisted all efforts to persuade it to halt Minke whaling, rejecting arguments that whales were in danger of extinction.

The Government says it will set up an independent study group to examine differing claims by scientists on Minke stocks.

Government sources said the United States had threatened to block all Norwegian fisheries imports — worth 1.2 billion kroner (£103 million) a year — unless Oslo halted whaling.

Iraqi jets knock out radio links in Iran

Nicosia (AP) — Iraqi planes knocked out Iran's telecommunications centre, cutting its links with the rest of the world, as heavy fighting continued for a fourth day, reports from the two countries said.

An Iraqi war communique broadcast yesterday by state radio in Baghdad said the Air Force carried out 150 sorties against vital Iranian installations.

The radio quoted a military spokesman as saying Iran's Asadabad telecommunication centre, 137 miles from the border, was on fire on Wednesday evening.

The strikes had inflicted "massive losses on the enemy", but the spokesman gave no details on the other targets. He said all Iraqi planes returned safely.

Iran said its infantry units staged widespread mopping-up operations in and around Mehran, the border city recaptured by Iran in its offensive launched on Monday night.

Its state radio did not report any disruption in telecommunications. Cyprus telecommunications said all links with Tehran were cut late on Wednesday night. Some links, however, appeared to have been restored yesterday.

The raids came as Iran was using the Asadabad centre to trumpet its victory over Iraq at Mehran. The Iranians claimed to have killed or wounded up to 2,500 Iraqis and captured more than 1,000 in the onslaught. Mehran is seen as a vital launching pad for any Iranian push to Baghdad across semi-desert.

Iraq claimed on Wednesday that its forces brought down two Iranian warplanes, one in a dogfight over Mehran and the other by anti-aircraft fire.

Russians put Chernobyl death toll at 27

Geneva (AFP) — A total of 27 people died in the Chernobyl disaster, 187 are undergoing medical treatment, and 100,000 were evacuated from around the plant.

Despite an improvement in the situation, life would not return to normal for some time in part of the contaminated zone. The 100,000 people were evacuated from a 20-mile radius round the plant in the Ukraine.

He said a big radiation monitoring operation was still under way around the crippled reactor, wrecked by an explosion on April 25.

being checked by 200 fixed and a dozen mobile monitoring stations, and by aircraft with measuring instruments.

Water samples were taken every hour from open reservoirs and rivers, and 800 laboratories were analysing radioactivity levels in the earth.

At the conference Mr Issraelyan also called on nations to develop reliable mea-

asures to deter nuclear terrorism, saying that Chernobyl showed how dangerous such terrorism would be.

NEW YORK: Five of 13 Chernobyl victims who received bone-marrow transplants were still alive and were likely to survive, Dr Robert Gale, the California doctor who assisted Soviet physicians with the operations, said (AP reports).

Kyprianou cuts short Paris visit

From Diana Geddes, Paris

President Kyprianou of Cyprus cut short his three-day official visit to France yesterday to fly home after describing the visit by the Turkish Prime Minister to the Turkish-occupied north of the island as a "provocation".

In talks with President Mitterrand, Mr Kyprianou said that the situation in Cyprus was deteriorating and that the attempted mediation by the United Nations Secretary-General had fallen into an "impasse".

He also explored the possibilities of Cyprus becoming an associate member of the European Community.

Later, when he met M Jacques Chirac, the French Prime Minister sought to reassure the Greek Cypriot leader that the recent marked rapprochement between his conservative Government and Turkey "in no way alters France's support for, and interest in, the settlement of the Cypriot question".

France, he said, was ready to provide "friendly aid" to try to help resolve the problems of

Cyprus. However, France wanted a solution which was "acceptable to all and in conformity with the principles of human rights and the right of peoples to decide their own fate," he insisted.

Mr Chirac greatly infuriated Athens in May, when he appeared to put Greece and Turkey on the same footing.

The French Socialists had always shown a marked coolness towards Turkey.

ATHENS: Greece has asked Britain, current president of the EEC, to consider the cancellation of the EEC-Turkey Association Council meeting due on September 16, as a token of the EEC's disapproval of Mr Ozal's visit to northern Cyprus (Mario Modiano writes).

The request was made yesterday by Mr Theodoros Pangalos, the Greek Minister of State, to Mr Jeremy Thomas, the British Ambassador in Athens. He asked for a British condemnation of Mr Ozal's visit, which he described as "a threat to peace."

Lawyers march against Ozal's Cyprus trip

Nicosia (AP) — Scores of Greek Cypriot lawyers pushed past United Nations peace-keeping troops here yesterday to march into the "no man's land" that divides Nicosia.

They delivered a protest against the visit to northern Cyprus by the Turkish Prime Minister, Mr Turgut Ozal.

Later the UN peace-keeping troops dismantled the barricade they had erected to keep angry Greek demonstrators away from the "no man's land".

More than 400 black-robed lawyers, including Mr Demetrios Liveras, the Justice Minister, took part in the demonstration on the second day of Mr Ozal's visit to the breakaway Turkish Cypriot state in the Turkish-occupied north of the island.

After a brief scuffle with several blue-bereted Canadian UN soldiers, the lawyers

broke through the cordon. They advanced within 100 yards of Turkish troops manning the "green line" that divides Nicosia.

When their progress was blocked by a UN armoured personnel carrier, the lawyers delivered a written protest to a UN officer.

"It condemned what it called the illegal visit of the Turkish Prime Minister, Mr Ozal, to the part of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus which is under the control of the occupation forces of Turkey."

Mr Ozal talks: The Turkish Prime Minister held talks yesterday on a plan to boost the economy of the breakaway territory (Reuter reports).

Mr Ozal and Mr Dervis Eroglu, the Prime Minister of the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus", looked at ways Turkey might help to encourage trade and tourism.

Distant quasar widens known limits of space

Pasadena, California (AP) — The most distant object observed in the universe has been identified by astronomers as a quasar so far away from Earth that its visible light was produced 12 billion years ago, researchers say.

Discovery of the quasar, a mysterious star-like mass 73 billion trillion miles from Earth, raised the possibility that even more distant quasars may exist at the fringe of the cosmos.

Quasars, first discovered in 1963, are mysterious objects that appear in the sky as star-like masses but seem to generate more energy than 100 billion stars. There are about 3,500 known quasars.

In one hour, some quasars spew energy equal to the amount generated during the Sun's entire lifetime.

Aquino to visit Washington in September

By Our Foreign Staff

Manila (UPI) — President Corazon Aquino has accepted an invitation from President Reagan to visit the United States, the Philippines Information Minister, Mr Teodoro Locsin, said yesterday. She was tentatively scheduled to arrive in Washington on September 17.

In a television interview her visit she would seek "more assistance" from the United States and more liberal terms from creditor banks.

Meanwhile, a Philippines Supreme Court panel yesterday rejected an appeal to summon ex-President Marcos from exile to answer charges that he whitewashed the trial of people accused of the murder of Benigno Aquino.

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Pope works a Colombian miracle

From Geoffrey Matthews
Bogotá

The Pope continued his pilgrimage for peace in Colombia yesterday by journeying to the town of Chiquiquira to pay homage at a portrait of the Virgin whose fading colours are said to have been miraculously revived 400 years ago in response to the prayers of a local woman.

Meanwhile, it was the continuing miracle of the Pope's visit itself that was being celebrated. When he began his seven-day tour on Tuesday, he arrived in a country both apprehensive for his safety and alarmed by escalating civil conflict.

Yet from the moment he kissed the ground at Bogotá airport after the 12-hour flight from Rome, he showed himself in command of a potentially sensitive situation. His humanity, good humour and correct Spanish quickly won the hearts of Colombians.

He has surprised many by his detailed knowledge of the nation's history, and pleased Colombians with his tributes to their "great culture", frequently referring to Bogotá's long tradition as a centre of academic learning.

Church leaders have been surprised by the size and fervour of the crowds lining the routes taken by the Pope. It is estimated that 700,000 packed the Simón Bolívar Park here on Wednesday when he celebrated a "Mass for peace".

The Pope's pronouncements during the service may well prove the most important of his visit. It was, it is generally agreed, a magisterial performance, but observers are divided over what may prove to be the long-term impact of his impassioned appeal to the nation's guerrillas to abandon the armed struggle.

His visit has boosted the standing of President Betancur, whose four-year term ends in a few weeks.



People reaching out to touch the Pope as he made his way to a meeting in Bogotá with bishops and educationists.

Without referring directly to Señor Betancur's repeated attempts to make peace, the Pope has on several occasions spoken of "generous initiatives aimed at fostering dialogue and concord towards achieving a stable peace".

Papal pleas for an end to political violence have been heard before in neighbouring Peru and Central America, not to mention Northern Ireland, without any apparent effect.

Most observers doubt that the belligerent and increasingly incoherent April 19 Movement (M19), which turned down Señor Betancur's peace offer, will respond positively, although one said: "While M19 guerrillas themselves will remain intransigent, the Pope's appeal could have the effect of curbing recruitment to their ranks." In time it may also prove

that the Pope helped to maintain the fragile ceasefire made by the Betancur administration with the biggest guerrilla group, the Moscow-line Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, which the incoming government of Señor Virgilio Barco Vargas will inherit on August 7.

The Pope has also emphasized the need for social reform and redistribution of national wealth, a point he again made when he met Señor Barco, who has promised to try to undercut the guerrillas by building on an improving economic situation.

Today the Pope is to visit the port of Tumaco, the city of Popayán, famous for its Spanish Colonial churches and monasteries, which were devastated by an earthquake three years ago.

Spending spree, page 12

Cuba may accept unwanted exiles

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The United States and Cuba are to reopen talks on returning 2,700 criminals and mental patients to Havana from prisons and medical facilities in Florida.

The so-called "excludables" are the unwelcome elements of 125,000 Cubans who arrived in the US in the Mariel boatlift in 1980, most of whom have integrated into American life.

An agreement for their return was suspended by President Castro, the Cuban leader, after the US began broadcasts to Cuba by Radio Martí, a

propaganda station run by the Voice of America. The State Department confirmed yesterday that talks to reactivate the agreement would begin in Mexico City next week.

Cuba reportedly decided it was in its interests to revive the accord to improve relations with Washington, and also with the population in Cuba who resented the cut-off in travel between the two countries since the agreement was suspended.

Under the accord the Cubans were to take 100 to 150 "excludables" a month.

Protest in Dhaka as MPs take oath

From Ahmed Fazi
Dhaka

Some 5,000 people shouted "Down with martial law" and "Long live democracy" in the Bangladeshi Parliament here yesterday as 98 deputies, led by the Opposition leader, Sheikh Hasina Wazed, took the oath as newly-elected MPs.

Sheikh Hasina, leader of the Awami League, the largest opposition group in the House, told the slogan-chanting crowd which had forced its way into the building that, although opposition members had taken their oath, they would boycott Parliament to protest against martial law.

She accused President Ershad of breaking his pledge to lift martial law, as Parliament began its inaugural session. General Ershad summoned the new Parliament for July 10 but said martial law would continue until the elections.

Sheikh Hasina announced that there would be protest rallies on July 10.

Trials: Twelve people were killed in a spate of attacks by "Shanti Bahini" tribal insurgents fighting for a separate homeland in Bangladesh's south-eastern Chittagong Hill Tracts district. Interior Ministry officials said yesterday.

The guerrillas raided two Bengali villages in the Manikchari district, gunning down settlers and setting houses ablaze.

Local commanders reporting from the Regional Army Headquarters in the town of Rangamati, about 280 miles from Dhaka, said that the separatists, who were armed with automatic weapons, left the villages after a clash with security forces.

The authorities said the guerrillas had earlier blown up a road bridge.

Peking woos both East and West

From A Correspondent, Peking

China's Vice-Premier, Mr Li Peng, laid great emphasis on economic and technical ties between Western Europe and China in a meeting with M Jacques Delors, president of the EEC Commission.

"The European Community is a strong economic and political entity whose unity will play an important role in safeguarding world peace," Mr Li told M Delors on Wednesday.

In the past two months China has tried hard to woo countries in both East and West Europe in an apparent attempt to forge an independent foreign policy.

Officials are also worried by what they see as a lagging rate of foreign investment in China, according to diplomats and businessmen in Peking.

Mr Li put three propositions to M Delors: Western Europe should import more Chinese goods; its industrial countries should provide loans to China on favourable terms; and its industrialists should set up enterprises in China that could be run independently or jointly.

China would provide more favourable conditions for

joint-venture companies and guarantee a "reasonable profit" for foreign investors.

Peking is also concerned to establish independent diplomatic, commercial and Communist Party ties with Warsaw Pact countries, the Foreign Ministry indicated.

A spokesman, Mr Yu Zhizong, said on Wednesday: "We are very happy that in recent years political, economic and trade relations between China and Eastern Europe have developed rapidly. On our part there exist no differences between China and Eastern Europe."

Mr Yu's statement came just a few days after Frau Margot Honecker, wife of the East German leader, met Mr Hu Yaobang, the Chinese Communist Party's Secretary-General, in Peking.

Earlier, the Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Qian Qichen, had told foreign journalists that Sino-Soviet relations had reached a standstill.

A delegation headed by Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Prime Minister, left on Tuesday for a nine-day tour of Romania, Yugoslavia, Greece, Spain, Turkey and Tunis.

Egypt rethinks Suez ban on nuclear ships

From A Correspondent, Cairo

Egypt is studying safety procedures to allow nuclear-powered ships to use the Suez Canal, President Mubarak said yesterday.

The announcement, in an interview with *Al-Ahram* newspaper, appeared to be in response to criticism from Washington that Egypt had refused to allow the nuclear carrier Enterprise to use the canal on its way back to the Indian Ocean.

After April's US air raids on

Libya, Mr Mubarak approved an American request for the Enterprise to sail through the canal into the Mediterranean, against the advice of the Suez Canal Authority.

However, the Pentagon announced this week that the ship and two escort vessels would be returning to the Indian Ocean via the Cape because of "Egyptian indecision" over a request to use the canal a second time.

Iraqi jets knock out radio links in Iran

Nicosia (AP) - Iraqi jets knocked out Iran's radio communications centre, cutting off links with the rest of the world as heavy fighting continued for a fourth day at ports from the two countries.

An Iraqi war communique broadcast yesterday said the radio in Baghdad said the Iraqis carried out 150 attacks against Iran's radio facilities.

The radio quashed a radio broadcast by the Iranian spokesman as being false and said the Iranian radio centre was on fire on Wednesday evening.

The attack had caused a massive loss of communication in the southern part of the country, according to the spokesman.

Iran said its radio and television stations were still operating normally and that the Iranian radio centre was on fire on Wednesday evening.

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Ianou cuts Paris visit

Diana Geddes, Paris

French President Mitterrand's 13-day Paris visit was cut short by a surprise announcement that he would be leaving for the United States on Wednesday.

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March against Cyprus trip

London

A group of 100 people gathered in London to protest against the proposed visit of the Cypriot President to the United Kingdom.

The protesters, who included members of the Cypriot community, expressed their opposition to the visit.

The protesters, who included members of the Cypriot community, expressed their opposition to the visit.

Aquino to visit Washington in September

Washington

President Reagan is expected to receive Philippine President Corason Aquino in Washington in September.

The visit is part of a series of high-level diplomatic exchanges between the two countries.

The Japanese elections Spell of the kingmaker still holds its magic

From David Watts, Nagasaki

There are none of his posters on the streets, but no one needs reminding that Mr Kakuei Tanaka is running again in the general election, despite a stroke that has left him barely able to speak.

And no one doubts that he will be returned to the Diet once again, probably topping the poll on July 6 by a comfortable margin - 39 years after he entered politics.

But the feeling that a political era is coming to an end is palpable in all electoral districts except Mr Tanaka's own, centred on Nagasaki.

There will not be the record 220,761 voters that turned out for him in 1983, shortly after a conviction - now under appeal - for accepting 500 million yen (£2 million) from the Lockheed corporation to help them sell Tristars to a Japanese airline. But the Tanaka phenomenon has not died away completely just because the scion of the movement is confined to his home in Tokyo.

The "kingmaker", aged 68, arguably the most powerful postwar Japanese politician, has not set foot in Niigata prefecture since his stroke in February 1985, but the Socialist Party, the only one putting up a serious challenge to Mr Tanaka, now running as an independent, will be more than happy if it can hold on to the four seats it won in the Lower House polls of 1983.

Even with a discredited former boss of the Liberal Democrats as its main opponent, the Socialists do not expect to make headway, such is the power of the ruling party.

The prefecture, on the Sea of Japan coast, is not called the backside of Japan for nothing. It was underdeveloped through an inhospitable climate and its distance from the centre of political power.

Mr Tanaka changed not only the political map of Niigata but that of Japan. Bullet trains speed visitors from Tokyo in two hours, an expressway also links it with the capital, both courtesy of Mr Tanaka, whose visionary development plans for the archipelago would have relieved some of the population pressure on Tokyo by making places like Niigata more accessible for both living and businesses. He attracted vast

Catalan bank trial misfires

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Spain's Director of Public Prosecutions, Señor Luis Burón Barba, has had to come to the assistance of two young members of his Barcelona staff who have decided to seek the trial on embezzlement charges of Señor Jordi Pujol, the Chief Minister of Catalonia, together with 17 former senior executives of the Banca Catalana.

Legal investigations into the affairs of the bank, which had to be rescued from collapse by the Spanish state in 1982, have dragged on for more than two years amid widespread expressions of sympathy for the Chief Minister as an alleged victim of the Socialist Government in Madrid.

Amid the negative reactions, the decision to go for prosecution has provoked Señor Oscar Alzaga, a Christian Democrat opposition leader, into directly accusing the Socialists yesterday of a "deep-laid political scheme to send the Chief Minister to jail".

If the case comes to trial, and this has still to be decided by Barcelona's highest court, it would be the first involving the Chief Minister of any autonomous region since Spain's devolution process began.

Señor Pujol, aged 55, who leads a centre-right nationalist government and whose party increased its representation by 50 per cent in the Madrid Parliament in last month's general election, will have to consider stepping down, at least temporarily, if the court decides he must stand trial.

Señor Burón, taking full personal responsibility for the prosecution moves, admitted, however, that he had delayed the announcement so that it should not coincide with last month's general election.

One of the Chief Minister's fellow accused has publicly attacked the two young magistrates as "anti-Catalans and Communists who are seeking to destroy the Chief Minister".

Critics of the Socialists contrast the severity shown towards those responsible for the collapse of the Catalan bank with the marked lack of proceedings against officials linked to other Spanish banks - numbering about 50 - which also got into difficulties at the end of the Franco boom years.

Ariane inquiry fails to pinpoint crash cause

Paris (Reuters) - The independent commission investigating the May 30 crash of a European Ariane 2 rocket with a £30 million telecommunications satellite on board has failed to pinpoint the precise cause of the accident, Arianespace said.

While confirming that a problem with the ignition of the third-stage engines caused the crash, the commission said no fault had been found in the engine's components, nor with the propulsive system.

It recommended that the ignition system on the third-stage motor should be made more powerful and thoroughly tested before any further launch attempt was made.

Jakarta slows down drive for resettlement

Jakarta (Reuters) - Indonesia said yesterday it was slowing down its controversial drive to resettle millions of people from overcrowded Java and Bali on other islands because of budget cuts.

Indonesian plans to resettle 750,000 families on territories including Kalimantan (Borneo) have been branded by Western human rights and ecology groups as the "biggest colonization programme in

the world". The programme has attracted vast international criticism.

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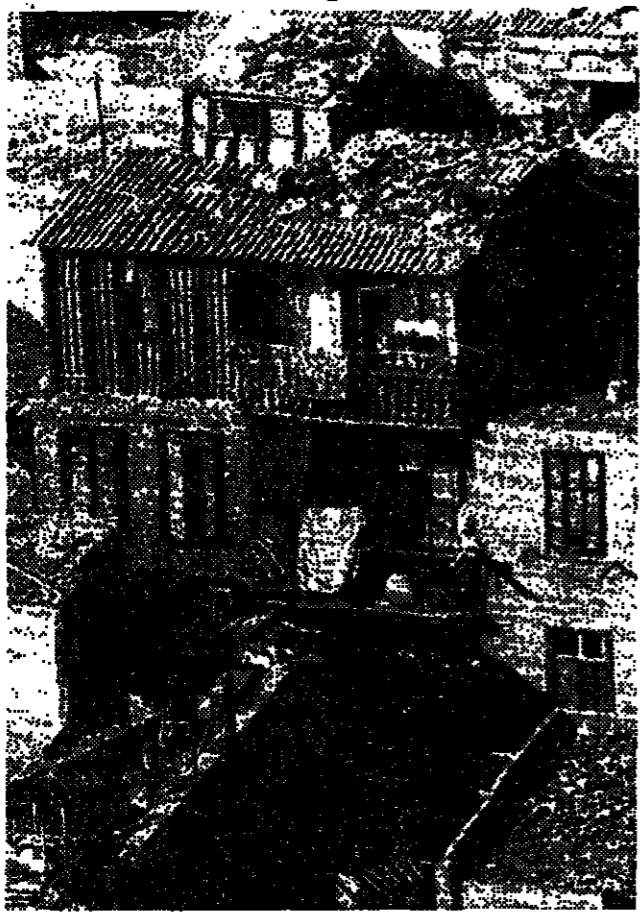
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Rise of the insatiable mega-city

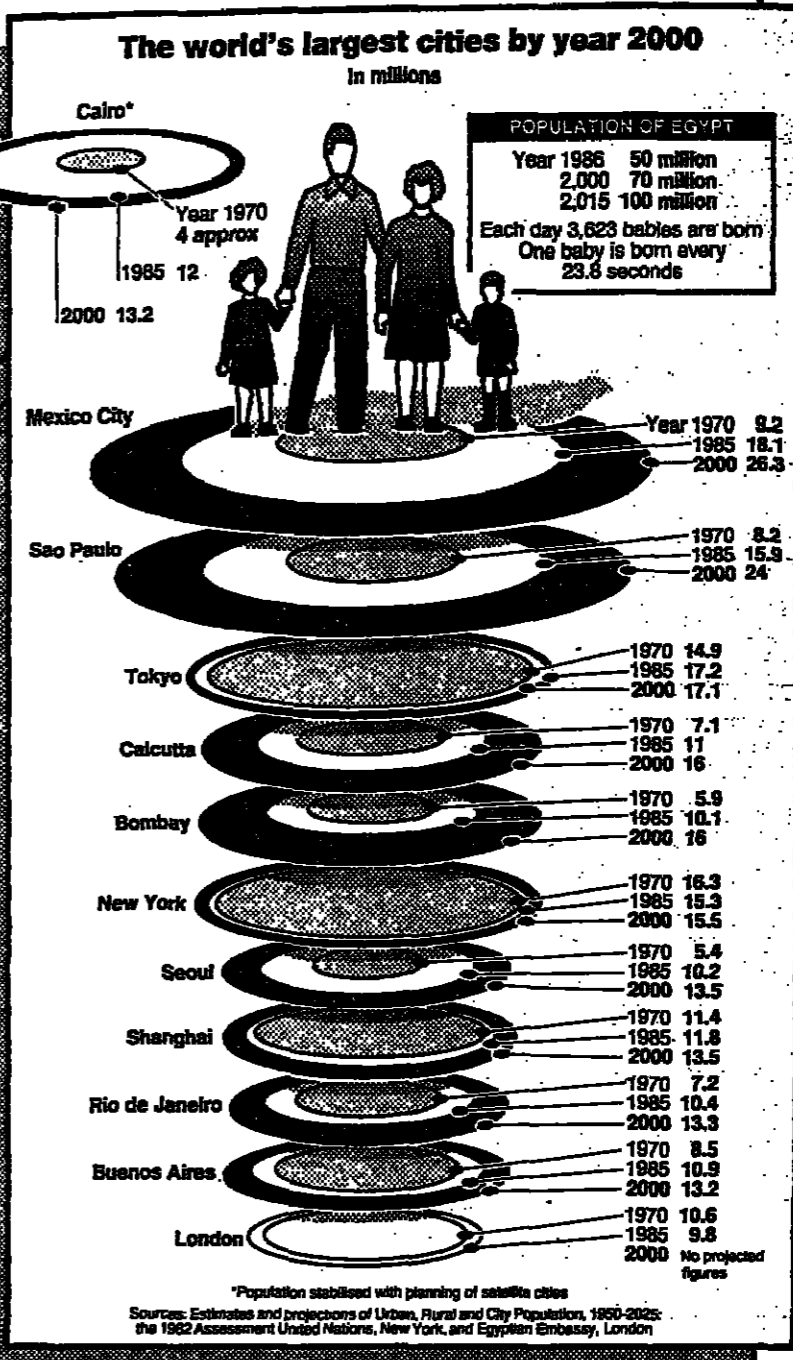
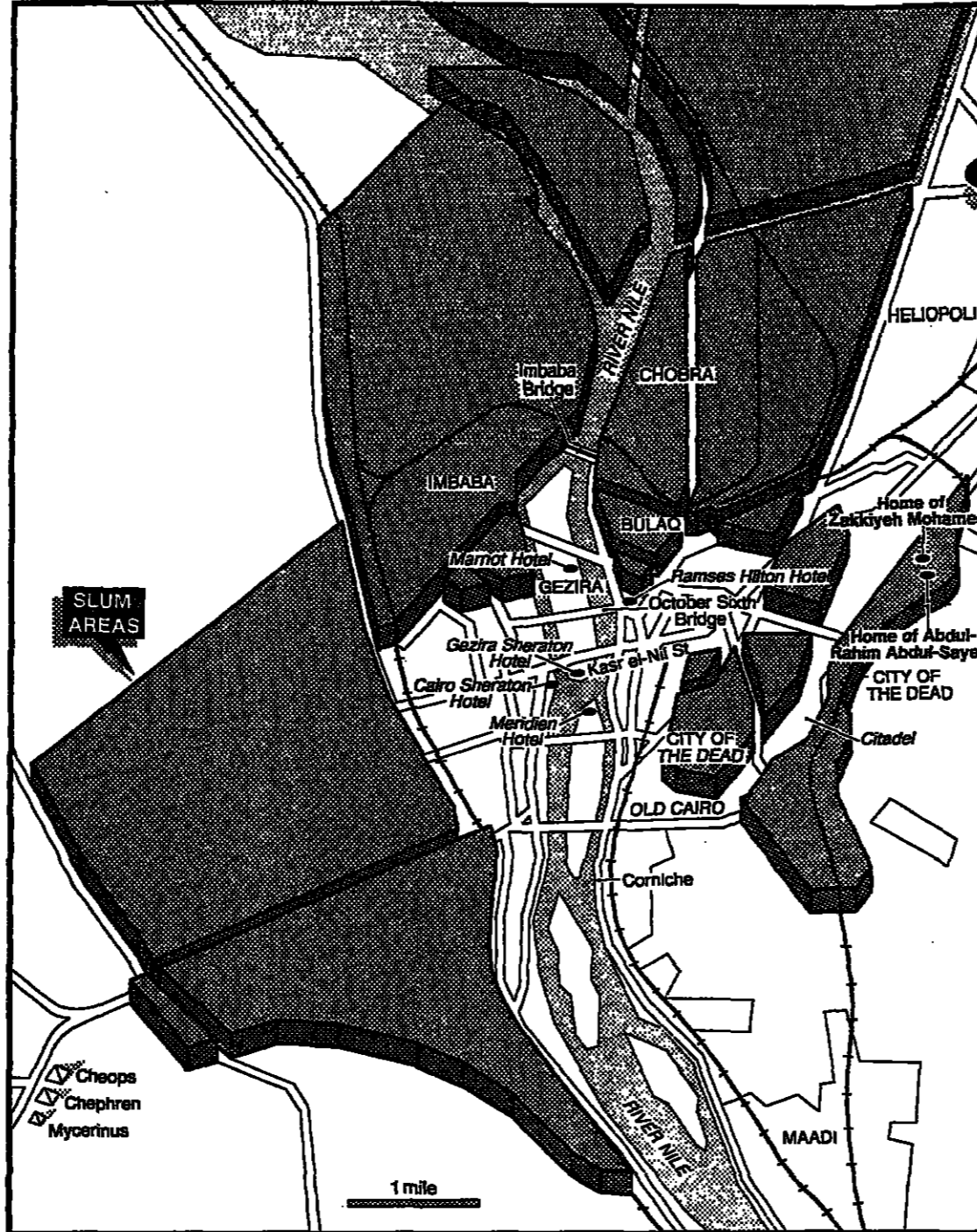
Graphic: David Hart/Photograph: Robert Fisk



New York and London used to vie for the title of the world's largest city. Not any more. They now look up to a new first division of Mexico City, already housing 18 million people; Sao Paulo, likely to have 24 million inhabitants by the end of the century, and Tokyo, 17.1 million. And by then Calcutta, Bombay and Cairo will have joined the mega-cities with their critical problems of housing, services and jobs. As people abandon rural poverty for the cities, governments face the impossible job of feeding their metropolitan populations. The insatiable mega-city will swallow millions of acres of agricultural land. In Egypt, the equivalent of the land fertilized by the Aswan Dam has now been lost to the urban growth of Cairo.



Modern Cairo: hovels on top of shacks on top of tenements



Abdul-Rahim Abdulsayeh lives with 25 dead men and 17 dead women. He says this with a sort of affirmative nod, as if daring us to disagree. He sells soft drinks from a battered ice-tub outside the flaking walls of an Ottoman mausoleum. He has lived in the cemetery all his life.

Behind him, in street after sweltering street, between graves and mosques of mourning and beside sarcophagi of white marble, live the people of the City of the Dead — three million of them, if conservative estimates are to be believed — a whole community, perhaps a fifth of Cairo's entire population, who have sought sanctuary from homelessness by cohabiting with the dead.

They eat in the little rooms reserved for prayer and sit in the cool of the evening below tablets which record the passing of Cairo's former, but infinitely wealthier, inhabitants. Around the cemetery of Mukater alone, there are three primary schools for the children of the City of the Dead. In the hot afternoons, when even the dusk acquires a distinct, fetid smell, they can be found on the doorsteps. Some of the men work as drivers or soldiers or garbage collectors. A whole community specializes in the recycling of rubbish, brought to its shanty town on the railway tracks below the Mokkattam hills by 10-year-old scavengers, who cart their broken metal, old wheels and offal up from the muck of the city centre in wagons.

"Yes, you can come in", Zakkieh Mohamed says with domestic politeness, and she pulls aside a tattered curtain to lead us into her little tomb. It is not her tomb, of course. The grave in the back garden is clearly marked "General Abdul Rahmeh Beik Fahmi. Died 1928." It is a fancy affair, with an inscription in classical arabic and a military coat of arms.

"We live here. What else can we do?" she asks. "My neighbours and I — we came from Beni Sueff 40 years ago. We have nowhere else to live. We are better off than those who live in the centre of the city." Is she? Sultana Ahmed

CROWDED CAIRO

You cannot find a map of all Cairo these days. The city is simply growing too fast for the cartographers. Even the modern maps show fields where there are now tenements, canals which have long ago turned into open sewers, cemeteries which now contain more living inhabitants than dead.

At Giza, new housing now runs almost up to the plateau of the Great Pyramids. In many inner city slums, the poor often do not know their exact address. The old centre of Cairo is surrounded by a thick belt of poverty. The tenements of Imbaba on the west bank of the Nile eventually face the square miles of misery in Chobra and Bulaq and the big rail yards behind Ramses Street station. To the east lies the City of the Dead, the acres of Mameluke tombs in which, so recent estimates suggest, there live more than three million of Cairo's poor.

The few oases left in this desert are confined to the rich or to the foreign residents of the city that once called itself "Mother of the Earth".

Mabrouk used to be a gravedigger in the cemetery. "We sleep with the dead", he says. "There is no fear. But the government does nothing for us." He is an old, old man — "I am 75 or 80, I think", he says — and he falls half asleep as he talks, almost one with those who lie beneath the floor of his house. From the crumbling mosque outside Sultan Ahmed's funeral home, you can just make out the smog above Chobra and Bulaq. It

takes three quarters of an hour to negotiate the traffic jams down to the Nile, through streets of dilapidated tenements. A boy of perhaps eight whips two donkeys hauling a wooden cart of trash up to the Mokkattam hills. I try to take a photograph of him, and a policeman runs up. "Go away — you are not allowed to do this", he screams. "Go and take pictures of the pyramids. You have other things to do." Below the broken Turkish aqueduct a fruit market is wedged between piles of garbage. "No pictures", an urchin shrieks when he catches sight of my camera. In an alleyway of hovels, each built atop the other, the shattered balconies draped with old washing, a man cries out: "Why do you look at us? Who are you? Are you a spy?" There can be no dignity amid this squalor.

Chobra stretches for miles up across the rail tracks and over the groaning iron bridge across the Nile, where old men sleep beside the fuming buses, where the dust settles on your perspiration until you find your body enveloped in a kind of grey, greasy film. But the worst is at Bulaq. Bulaq is not its real name. Years ago, the French residents of Cairo built their gracious mansions here, on the very edge of the Nile. They called the place "Beau Lac" and the breeze of the river cooled their spacious rooms at night.

But the Nile slunk away westwards, leaving only a swamp for the poor to live in around the abandoned mansions. The houses were replaced by cheap tenements and the poorest of the poor

million people living in it, clinging to the wily river and its waterways; more than 99 per cent of the population of Egypt lives in only 4 per cent of the total area of the country, living off the fertility of the Nile, yet daily cutting into its clay to make bricks for houses for more people who need more food.

Now the World Bank and International Monetary Fund want to call in their loans; they want President Mubarak to withdraw subsidies on basic foodstuffs. Foreign capital is drying up in Egypt as surely as — does Mubarak realize this? — the patience of Cairo's poor.

"Not long ago, I went around the city and saw something I had never seen before." The speaker is Mohamed Heikal, the Egyptian writer and journalist whose expansive, eloquent assessments are perhaps too often sought out by foreign journalists. But he is not expansive now. He has been doing a little street reporting of his own, trying to find out why the Egyptian security police rioted earlier this year. "I found something extraordinary", he says. "I came across a whole series of cancerous new communities around the city. 200 communities that no one has registered, in places that weren't even on the map. How many people live in Cairo now? How many will live here in the year 2000? Twenty-five million? Twenty-five million?"

"There will be a thousand of these cancerous, unknown communities then, surrounding and preying on the jungle of the old city. For all God knows, the rest of Cairo will collapse into rubble..."

Cairo, of course, will not disappear from the map, even if it redefines our notion of a "city". It may become a place from which people ultimately flee. Yet in Egypt, there is nowhere for them to go.

An American aid official put it grimly enough a couple of months ago: "You think things can't get worse, but they can. And in the end, there will be some kind of upheaval. Maybe the army will hold things for a while. Maybe religion will sustain the people. But it's going to get worse..."

Robert Fisk

'It's a cracking tale, but anyone taking the Bible literally needs his head examined'



Brian Redhead: embarking on a Biblical Odyssey

Brian Redhead, the soothing morning voice of Radio 4's *Today* programme, has just read the Bible from end to end, Genesis to Revelation, in a little over four months, and has decided that its great unsung hero is Job.

"Job is one hell of a bloke", Redhead says with enthusiastic imagery rarely heard from the more conservative pulpits. "He really has his fist up all the time. Bobby Robson should have fielded him against Maradona in Mexico."

Redhead's marathon journey through the small print, for which, as a former northern editor of *The Guardian*, he trained on 250,000 words' worth of galley proofs every week, was an exercise in journalism rather than religious faith. Tomorrow on Radio 4 he begins a 13-part series on the world's enduring best-seller, interviewing Christian, Jewish and Islamic scholars in an effort to explain how and why it came to be written, and to put it in some kind of historical context.

Four years ago his 18-year-old son, William, died in a car crash at Arras in

After four months and almost a hundred scholarly interviews, Brian Redhead's new radio series, starting tomorrow, is an impartial look at the Bible

north-east France, and Redhead has since been a regular attendee and lay reader at his local parish church at Rainow, near Macclesfield. Embarking on a Biblical Odyssey, however, is not, he insists, any kind of search for personal comfort or faith.

"I regard myself as moderately well educated, but I realized how ignorant I was about the well-known stories of the Bible when we were preparing readings for the church. Then I was asked to help out with an amateur production of Verdi's *Nabucco*. When I read the libretto I thought: 'This story is rubbish; it can't be right'."

"My theory was that everybody at some stage says: 'One day I shall read the Bible', and they rarely do. Up to the

19th century people discussed the Bible regularly as part of everyday talk. Now we just discuss the politics of the Bible. He quotes the 4th century AD writer Procopius: "In the days of Byzantium, housemaids at the races would gossip upon the nature of the persons of the Trinity." It seems a tall order to expect the same sort of thing from today's housewives in the laundrettes.

Redhead and his BBC producer, Frances Gumley, interviewed nearly 100 scholars, from learned rabbis to a professor of Assyriology, leading to criticism that the series may be too academic. Redhead counters: "If you want to understand the subject, you have to go to the people who are putting their minds to it full-time."

"But it is a cracking good tale. As the *News Of The World* used to claim: 'All human life is there.' Genesis is the book that gives the game away, like a whodunit telling you the victim and the murderer in the first chapter. You learn at the beginning that God is not going to desert man."

To those who would plead that the Bible should not be treated journalisticly, or as a mere historical tract, Redhead says: "You need both faith and understanding, and I don't think you can have the former without the latter."

Nevertheless, Redhead conveys a great enthusiasm for the Bible as a darned good read, having consumed its every word while commuting on the train between Broadcasting House and his Macclesfield home. "It's like an amazing detective story. You occasionally get a bit bored with all the betting, but it's not half as boring as Jeffrey Archer."

Alan Hamilton

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THE TIMES
SATURDAY

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Freedom from the

needle

MEDICAL BRIEFING SPECIAL

DRUGS

I was a heroin addict for more than a decade. In those years I thought there was hope — that I was doomed to die. But recovery from addiction is possible. As for my misery and pain, I found a better way to live. This is the story of how I found drugs, how they ground me down and how I began to recover.

An only child born into a loving family, successful at school, I had a good life, but somehow failed to come to terms with the world's demands. Fantasy and isolation were my way of coping with growing up and learning the compromises of life, its sadnesses and triumphs. When I was 16, an older friend offered me a shot of heroin. When I stuck out my forearm for the injection I expected to flinch from the pain of the needle; instead, pleasure flooded through me. And there was something else: for the next few hours I felt a freedom from all my fears, imaginings and worries. Life seemed a fair challenge. I could handle things. I was also groggy and sick, but the alarm and self-consciousness that had always been with me had vanished. I wanted to feel like that forever.

I started trying other drugs — amphetamines, sleeping pills and tranquilizers, alcohol, cocaine, each with its own "high" and each in some way freeing me from my problems. Drugs not only gave me a universe free of difficulty, they also provided an identity, something to get my teeth into.

I took drugs through the rest of my schooldays and my time at university but I kept my habit from my teachers and parents because the drugs I took were illegal, because I didn't think the people around me could help me or understand, but mainly because I didn't want to stop.

Most of my friends also took drugs. The stories vary, but for an addict, the ends are always numbingly similar: death, illness, often crime as a way to pay for the drugs. Addiction creeps up on you. What I thought was a choice I'd made, a way of living, turned into a condition that weakened me so much that my decisions about study, jobs, people, became irrational. With my grasp on reality so frayed, I was in some sense of the word actually mad.

My life's backdrop was simply one thing — one obsession: drugs, how to buy them, how much I had, where they were hidden in my room. I would take them constantly, spending all the money I could find, pumping them into my body, existing purely for the flash of pleasure that would come from each shot. This way of living went on for years.

At first my career, a creative one, gave me some happiness. More important, it also gave me money. I managed to get away with taking drugs at work for some five years; controlling my intake, leaving my place of work at lunch to "score", moving from post to post before people came to know me too well. Those who did find out about my addiction viewed drugs through liberated eyes, as an acceptable lifestyle choice.

Few people thought I was suffering from a life-threatening sickness and they were too fond of me to jeopardize my career by informing on me to my superiors. I moved from country to country, and wherever I went I surrounded myself with other drug users.

Sometimes I would "clean up" for days or even a few weeks. But always there would be a void inside me and I would be drawn back to drugs. After some years my physical dependence on heroin became so great, my emotional need for it so central, I could not ever countenance the thought of "withdrawing" from the drug — it wasn't

just the pain of withdrawal, but also the fear of being "without anything".

What I see clearly now is that giving up drugs was not all I needed to do in order to recover from addiction. I was carrying with me my own confused attitude, my own depressions and self-delusions, my own furious anger and resentment towards the world, my helpless dreams.

By the age of 25 I had gone to work in the United States. There I was a stranger. In my profession, where creative eccentricity is sometimes smiled upon, what really counts is results. No one enquired too closely about what I did in my own time. By this stage I had already been in hospital twice with hepatitis, caused by sharing needles with other infected drug users. I had gone down with the blood disease of septicaemia. I was thin as a rake and pale as a ghost.

But the endurance I got from heroin helped me to work obsessively and work made me feel I was fulfilling myself in some way, even if the drugs affected the quality of it. I assumed other people didn't know about the drugs, and I saw all the ironies in my situation; I thought they were fools and I could get away with anything. In fact, many people could see what was happening and either refused to believe it or couldn't work out what to do.

Outwardly I still had success. I had designed my life so I could find my drugs easily. I was living in a glamorous way. Inwardly, the lighting in the tunnel was getting fainter. I needed more drugs to

'To live without drugs is really to become human again — vulnerable, emotional, happy and sad'

keep going. By the last year of my drug-taking, I had given up all drugs but heroin. But heroin was hardly working any more and my dosage grew higher. Sometimes, to buy drugs, I scoured the streets for hours looking for dealers. My days were a ritual of visits to the bank, trips downtown to "score", a wild release as soon as the drugs were nesting in my pocket, and a few seconds of pleasure swamped in the "rush" of the drugs.

I don't know how I escaped the police. I ran their gauntlet daily. I saw the drug scene as it is everywhere — full of guns, violence, profit and rip-offs. I was stealing from my family and colleagues, taking on huge debts, making pitiful efforts to give up, succumbing again. I even robbed commuters on the subway train.

Even as I did I wondered why I, a talented young man who once had everything to live for, was harming other people to buy the drugs that were destroying me. My life was filling up quickly with personal disasters that had a strange effect — as they stripped me of hope, they made me glad; they left a sense that something had to give.

This nightmare reached its peak when I was found out by my employers. There was the crushing shame of being confronted by people to whom I felt an obligation, the agony of being discov-

ered. But worst of all, was the realization that my long, unhappy affair with drugs would now end.

I found myself in a treatment centre for addiction and alcoholics. There, I was detoxified from heroin and went through a week of withdrawals. The torment I'd feared for so long came, was horrible, and went.

For the first time for years I was without drugs. As my head cleared I started taking a good look at myself, helped by other people in the treatment centre who shared my problem and could see clearly the pattern of my behaviour. The safe haven of a clinic gave me the chance to make a choice, for the first time, about the future I wanted for myself. It also gave me insight into my personality.

Gradually I began to recognize the feelings within me that had long been covered over. In group therapy sessions I began to see myself in others, and as I spoke about my emotions others could also share my own attitudes. Sharing feelings, I quickly realized, could break down the sense of isolation I had built around myself even before I started taking drugs. My physical condition improved. I saw doctors, counsellors, a psychiatrist.

The eight weeks I spent in treatment seem to me now rather like a crash course in how to live — the trick is to go out in the real world and put those lessons to work. Recovery is helped, in the early days, by friends or family who understand that addiction is a disease that its ravages need time to be remedied, and that to live without drugs is really a process to become human — becoming vulnerable, emotional, happy and sad.

Slowly it dawned on me that hundreds of other addicts had escaped from their addictions in that hospital. Thousands of others had "got clean" even without treatment (and now lead drug free lives by a simple means of therapy — the fellowship of Narcotics Anonymous). I started to see that recovery from addiction was possible. Treatment and NA meetings helped me to deal with my feelings about the way I lived before, to find out how other addicts coped with a drug-free life and to realize that I am not bad, nor even doomed.

Therapy for addiction is both simple and far-reaching. It calls for bravery, not brilliance. The key for me is to stay away from all drugs. It sounds simple, but for an addict, drugs are the most natural means in the world for coping with problems, for making one feel better.

Drugs rob the addict not only of money but also of more precious things — a sense of place in the world, love for others, all those rhythms and sounds of living that provide the idea of purpose in recovery. The addict taking his first, or second, or twentieth drug doesn't choose his fate. Those who recover from addiction can lead lives informed and brightened by the memory of its darkness. I hope experience someone to find recovery. Finally, this piece is unsigned not because I don't want to say who I am, but because my name doesn't matter and because the NA fellowship, which is the basis of recovery for me, is protected by my anonymity.

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As the Ministry of Defence joins the fight against drug abuse, scientists are finding new ways to help addicts.

Thomson Prentice investigates

Drug abuse is reaching epidemic proportions in Britain. The Government has acknowledged that heroin, amphetamines, cocaine and other drugs have spread their influence to almost every part of the country. People in all sections of society, from debutantes to adolescents, are affected — some fatally.

Although the development of services to treat addicts must remain a priority according to health ministers, many specialists believe that even the growing number of clinics and agencies, both within the NHS and independently run, are inadequate to deal with the scale of the problem.

According to the latest Home Office figures, there were 5,869 addicts known to be receiving drugs in Britain at the end of 1984. But agency workers and specialists estimate the real figure to be anything from five to ten times higher. Four million people are said by some research workers to have tried drugs of one kind or another and more than 100,000 are believed to be dependent on tranquilizers.

For drug abusers and their families, the biggest problem is kicking the habit. How can families help and what are the latest forms of treatment?

Heroin, amphetamines, cocaine and tranquilizers are all highly addictive. A heroin user, for example, whether injecting, inhaling or snuffing the drug, will eventually need a dose every few hours.

"Whatever the drug in question, an addict has to make the firm decision to stop before any help will be useful", says Jennifer Bleasdale, a regional liaison officer with SCODA (Standing Conference on Drug Abuse), a national co-ordinating body for voluntary drug agencies and organizations.

Since the 1960s, the standard type of medical detoxification for heroin addicts has been methadone, a synthetic heroin substitute which is itself highly addictive. The rationale behind the prescribing of methadone is that it prevents addicts from turning to the black market, offers an element of medical supervision and alleviates withdrawal symptoms — although some specialists criticize the use of this drug, arguing that it is merely substituting one form of addiction for another.

A sympathetic family doctor will prescribe methadone in a licit form, to be taken over three weeks, perhaps longer, on a gradually reducing dosage. More serious cases are usually referred to hospital for treatment lasting at least two weeks. Many heroin addicts have to go on methadone maintenance for a long time — perhaps years.

Other drugs are being used

as substitutes and the latest, now undergoing trials in Britain, is naltrexone, which is said to neutralize an addict's "fix". Naltrexone is thought to be non-addictive and has impressed clinicians in the United States.

Drug-free treatment is offered to heroin and other addicts either at clinics or as out-patients, and at centres which offer combinations of counselling and psychotherapy. Paramedical treatments include acupuncture, which may stimulate the brain to produce endorphins, while hypnosis can be used to deliver aversion therapy.

Like heroin addicts, cocaine users are prone to psychological and physical dependency. Cocaine is a highly addictive, short-acting stimulant that produces euphoria and excitement but punishes with profound depression.

Many drug agency workers believe that the abuse of amphetamines, known as "speed", is the most serious of Britain's addiction problems. The stimulants are swallowed, snorted or injected to produce euphoria, alertness and extra energy — followed by depression, insomnia and ner-

'An addict must firmly decide to stop before help will be useful'

vousness and leading often to the use of tranquilizers or alcohol as "downers". This, in turn, provokes a return to amphetamines as "uppers". Withdrawal can cause suicidal depression.

Counselling and psychotherapy may be needed to help some individuals and two new books, written for addicts and their families, contain useful information on these and other drugs: *How To Get Off Drugs*, by Ira Mather and Alan Weitz, the editors of *Rolling Stone*, is published in a British version by Penguin, at £3.95; and *Coming Off Drugs*, by James and Joyce Ditzler, with Celia Haddon, is published on July 10 by Papermac, a division of Macmillan, at £5.95.

Both give addresses of national and local organizations.

These include: SCODA: 1-4 Hatton Place, Hatton Garden, London EC1, 01-430 2341. Narcotics Anonymous: PO Box 246, c/o 47 Millman Street, London SW10, 01-351 6794 and 01-351 6066.

St Hugh's makes room for men

It is ironic that St Hugh's College, Oxford, a pioneer of education for women and one of three remaining female colleges at the university, should be celebrating its centenary at the same time as it prepares to admit male undergraduates. It is perhaps doubly ironic that this move should come while complaints are being voiced about women's career prospects at Oxbridge.

But as they attend the anniversary Gaudy dinner to-night and the garden party tomorrow St Hugh's graduates will either be putting a brave face on these tumultuous upheavals or simply feel-

In 1988, a century-old Oxford college will admit men for the first time.

Lacy Hodges reports

ing, like some of the dons to whom I spoke, that the battle for women's education has largely been won. St Hugh's has not been dull. A book soon to be published to coincide with the centenary tells of the extraordinary row which nearly destroyed the college in 1924. A

clash of two powerful personalities ended with the death of the principal, the resignation of five tutors and a boycott of St Hugh's undergraduates by the rest of the university.

The college survived it all and now occupies a massively expanded site off the Banbury Road, a far cry from the rented house in Northam Road where four women students gathered to form the college in 1886. After all this, why has it decided to go co-educational?

The main reason for the decision appears to be a desire to improve the standard of applicants, and therefore the standard of undergraduate endeavour. Last year St Hugh's was placed 26th out of 28 in the Northington league table of degree results; the year before it was bottom.

Most girls do not choose to go to a single sex college. Last year 177 women put St Hugh's as their first choice — the lowest number of applicants per place for any Oxford college. As Dr Mary Lunn, a maths don at the college, puts it: "The age of protection is over. Most of the girls do not want to go to an all-female college. They want to prove they can do it in straight competition."

The argument about admitting men has raged between 1973 and 1977. There are now 16 male fellows and 19 women, with only six women and all 16 men appointed since 1977. One of them, Dr John Robertson, a tutor in modern history, is forthright in his advocacy of co-education. "It will open the college up again, give it a better pool to draw on and improve the intellectual life", he declares. All fellows agreed that the number of women dons at Oxford and



Broken barriers: male and female staff eat at St Hugh's High Table

second place. I am not suggesting men do it to them, they do it to themselves. "A mixed society living in the same building is a most unnatural institution. You are never going to live with a large crowd of members of the opposite sex in your life again, except in a hotel."

Sushma Sharma, a second-year mathematics undergraduate from a Punjabi family living in Northam, was probably speaking for many when she said she was resigned to the college going co-ed but regretted it because women students needed the places to keep up their numbers at Oxford.

There have been male dons at St Hugh's since 1973 and their arrival seems to have been accepted with equanimity. There are now 16 male fellows and 19 women, with only six women and all 16 men appointed since 1977. One of them, Dr John Robertson, a tutor in modern history, is forthright in his advocacy of co-education. "It will open the college up again, give it a better pool to draw on and improve the intellectual life", he declares. All fellows agreed that the number of women dons at Oxford and

Cambridge was disappointingly low. Since 1966, numbers have remained static. As Dr Isabel Rivers, an English tutor, puts it: "If you have open competition, it is in the nature of things that a man is more likely to be appointed, because more men apply."

"Fewer women go on to do higher degrees and in a college like this one, where you have a totally open appointments system, the college will take the best person, man or woman."

This trend is likely to lead to fewer women dons and give female undergraduates fewer "role models" to emulate. The vicious circle could continue. But, with good fortune and some positive action, it will not. Dr Robertson, who is also head of the graduate school, launched a major drive to build it up, through a programme of scholarships, from its present 50 members to 80 or 100. "These are the women who are going to come through wanting and in some cases obtaining, university positions", he says.

*St Hugh's: One Hundred Years of Women's Education in Oxford (to be published on July 24 by Macmillan, £17.50)

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THE TIMES DIARY

Sanctions strain

The House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee, which has been considering Britain's involvement in the South African crisis, has suddenly speeded up its work and is to come up with an interim report later this month.

Crime wavering

Victims of violent crimes who have been waiting interminably for the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board to decide what they should be paid had better make a virtue of patience.

Late departure

General Sir Michael Gow, former head of the Royal College of Defence Studies, hung up his epaulettes six weeks late. A few days before he was due to retire, he slipped while running for a train at Waterloo station and broke his ankle.

Ecclesiastical thrift: An Anglican clergyman removed his dog collar in the heat to reveal that it was nothing more than a recycled slice from a plastic detergent bottle.

Gross

Here's a novel idea for Britain's judges. While awaiting trial on charges of extortion and unauthorized stockpiling of arms, Arturo Durano Moreno, Mexico City's former police chief, brought a libel action against the author and publisher of a book which also accused him of complicity in drug trafficking.

BARRY FANTONI



I hear the South Africans are considering sanctions

Marching on

Disinformation by the Tower Hamlets Health Authority. The march in support of Wendy Savage, the gynaecologist suspended from work last year, has not after all been cancelled. It will start from Mile End Hospital at 2 pm next Thursday.

Slow delivery

More on the matter of the highest scoring over in cricket history. A reader now tells me that in 1890, during a match in Yorkshire, an Australian touring team beat an English side with a single hit - never mind a whole over. Lyons, one of the Aussie openers, hit a ball so hard that it smashed through the window of an express train, the 11.35, bound for Sheffield. We appealed for "lost ball," which was overruled by the umpire on the grounds that its whereabouts was known.

PHS

Security plus shake-up

Alastair Hetherington, a member of the Peacock committee, on its differences over the more controversial recommendations

Some critics wrote off the Peacock report as dead even before it appeared. Far from it. Much of it may not be put into practice until after the next general election, but the report nevertheless points the way for changes.

It offers a secure basis for funding the BBC in the next ten years, while restraining BBC imperialism. It does something to shake up the duopoly of BBC and ITV by opening the way for independent producers. It recommends that many pensioners be exempt from paying the licence fee, and shows how the licence fee system could be replaced in the late 1990s by viewers paying directly for BBC television.

Conservative backbenchers should be cheering, not growling, and Labour's shadow cabinet will find that, long term, it has to come back to many of the committee's proposals.

The issues are complex and the members have strong individual views, but on most they were unanimous. All approved of preparing for subscription television as the most practical alternative to the licence fee, and of the exemption of pensioners. There was general agreement against forcing advertising on to BBC television.

Although the decision on advertising may disappoint the government, it was not taken lightly. Alan Peacock and Sam Brittan - our two economists - commissioned much economic research on our behalf, as did other interested parties, the Independent Television Companies Association and the Newspaper Society among them.

The recent tin crisis involved more than the dramatic collapse of the International Tin Council. It precipitated a commercial catastrophe and raised questions about the good faith of governments, not least the British.

The potential losses to banks and businesses trading on the London Metal Exchange probably exceed £400 million, and the final figure could be much larger. In an area of Cornwall with 20 per cent unemployed, and where big sums have just been invested in hiring new men and opening up new workings, tin mining has all but ended.

The 22 member governments of the ITC, representing producers and consumers, were bound by a treaty and other agreements to maintain price stability and assured supplies until June 1987. By abandoning the council in October 1985, when it ran out of money to buy more surplus tin for its buffer stock, they broke these solemn agreements.

The governments involved deny any legal liability for the damage caused. So, even, does the British government, despite having urged all other member governments to honour their "legal commitments" when the crisis broke. This view will be tested in the courts in due course.

On Monday the House of Commons will consider two recent reports by its Select Committee on Trade and Industry which considered many of those responsibilities, and the DTI's reply. The debate should shed light on the government's actions and intentions, in particular on these important questions:

Did it know there was any danger of the council collapsing? Undoubtedly it did, as the DTI has admitted in its evidence to the Select Committee. The problems which the council faced in 1982 "would ultimately have proved too severe for the agreement to withstand", it said.

Trading in tin on the London Metal Exchange was dominated by dealings with the ITC - which could not operate without the LME. Some kind of warnings were made by the LME to the authorities and vice versa. But it appears that at no time did the authorities warn of any risk that member governments would allow the ITC to become bankrupt and go into default on its existing obligations to metal traders or the banks.

advertising on ITV, independent local radio and others: it concluded that as little as two minutes in the hour on BBC 1 alone could bring a drastic reduction of revenue to the ITV companies. The peak-time rates would be punctured, causing great damage to ITV finance and programme-making.

Research on programme content was conducted by Professor Jay Blumler of Leeds University and Dr Tom Nossiter of the LSE. It is summarized in the report but will be published in full about three weeks hence. It showed clearly - confirming the committee's own impressions from travel in this country and abroad - that if BBC television were to become dependent on advertising revenue the nature of programme-making both by the BBC and ITV would inevitably change.

The consequences can be seen in the United States where, during the last 15 years, the three main networks have bought almost nothing from either the BBC or ITV. (Only US public service channels with minority audiences do so).

Radio was, regrettably, left to the end of the discussions, when in my view the committee made its worst decision. With little thought as to the consequences, the committee voted 5-2 for the privatizing of Radios 1 and 2.

Adam Ridley looks at the questions raised by the collapse of the world tin market

Will Whitehall pay its gambling debt?



Cornish tin miners: victims of a crash that the government did too little to avert

lapse, causing chaos in the tin market and inflicting vast losses all round. Yet the authorities in effect advised the LME firms involved to stop trading with it. The only sensible remedies would have been a radical reorganization or an orderly wind-down of the ITC's affairs.

The bankers and Cornish mines were given no warning, mainly because to have done so - to quote the DTI - would have "precipitated a crisis and probably the collapse of the buffer stock operation". In acting as it did, the government took a big gamble with other people's jobs and money without warning them of the dangers to which it was committing them - a gamble which failed.

When the government is requiring our financial institutions and markets to undertake major reforms to strengthen fair and open dealings and to protect investors and clients from exploitation, it is surely not unreasonable to ask it to apply the same standards to its own operations.

Maradona no: John Paul-but of course Bogota, Colombia, not Mexico, was front runner to stage the 1986 World Cup until President Batanbur declined on the grounds that the country could not afford such extravagance. Yet enormous sums have been found - \$80 million, according to Havana Radio, though that is probably an exaggeration - on public works of doubtful long-term value and the general sprucing up of cities for the Pope's present visit.

will the line be drawn? At 10 per cent higher, 15 per cent, 20 per cent or higher still? Not only that, but the successful bidder would be under such pressure to maximize profits that only mass-appeal programmes would be televised. This was confirmed by Thames, Central, Granada and Grampian which were questioned separately on the issue. The Home Secretary is prudent to defer action on this disputed recommendation.

The further proposal that future ITV contracts should be based on a "rolling review", with a system of "yellow card" and "red card" warnings, makes much more sense. If within a year of being shown the "yellow" a company does not remedy its programme defects, then the "red" will be served and the franchise readvertised a year later unless there had been a great improvement meanwhile.

Already the committee is being criticized both for going beyond its terms of reference - which we dispute - and for not going beyond them. Sex and violence were far outside our remit, so was the evident disarray in the higher ranks of the BBC. That the governors are at times inept (though their chairman led their evidence to the committee admirably), and that the BBC's board of management at times appear to have their knives into each other and into the governors as well, was not the committee's business. It is, however, something that the BBC itself must put right if it wants to survive.

The author was editor of The Guardian 1956-75 and is now research professor in media studies at Stirling University.

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Used the consultation, complaints and disputes procedures laid down in ITA-6; and the disputes procedure in a separate legal "headquarters agreement".

Terminated the headquarters agreement and expelled the ITC from Britain.

Removed the immunities it had conferred on the ITC. The mere threat of such actions might have been sufficient to steer the ITC back on to a safer course, or at least to provide for an orderly wind-down of its operations.

In addition to the points I have already raised, we must hope that Monday's debate will illuminate the following questions of principle: Having gambled with the money, investment, jobs and good name of the LME, Cornish mines and banks, what does the government now perceive its responsibility to them to be? In particular, will it help them in any legal action to recover the losses which the collapse of the ITC caused to all affected by the price of tin?

Will the government now remove the ITC immunities?

Given the lack of information about what happened within the ITC and Whitehall, will the government now initiate a quick, full and independent inquiry into what happened and publish the results?

When the government is requiring our financial institutions and markets to undertake major reforms to strengthen fair and open dealings and to protect investors and clients from exploitation, it is surely not unreasonable to ask it to apply the same standards to its own operations.

Sir Adam Ridley, a director of Hambros Bank, is spokesman for a committee of creditor banks.

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Monsignor Dario Castrillon, one of Colombia's more outspoken bishops. Earlier this year, on the 20th anniversary of his death, Torres was the subject of a series of assessments by friends on the left who sadly concluded that he threw his life away in a moment of tragic miscalculation.

Santos Calderon believes that "with the same honesty and love for his fellow man - for he was never dogmatic - he would today be expounding non-violent change." That is probably true, given the persistent senseless brutality of discredited insurgent groups such as the April 19 movement despite Batanbur's genuine attempts to make peace with them.

Geoffrey Matthews

David Watt Heroic, but look at the odds

The only way to maintain any sense of reality in an increasingly crazy situation is by restating constantly to oneself the simple logic of the British predicament in South Africa.

Britain has important interests in South Africa which will be harmed if we adopt a sanctions policy.

An economic sanctions policy, if implemented, far from having the effect that is intended, will almost certainly achieve nothing except direct and indirect damage to the black population, to the "front line" states and to British interests.

Immediate self-interest, as well as morality, points to our doing nothing to harm the South African economy, and if we were a self-sufficient superpower that would be our obvious and best response.

If we are ever really forced to choose between the two sets of interests, we shall have to sacrifice the immediate South African ones. Meanwhile our logical policy now, as in the past, must be to fight a rearguard action and manoeuvre for as long as possible to avoid having to make the choice.

So much is common ground between pretty well everyone except those who have persuaded themselves that economic sanctions will actually be effective. For the rest of us the argument is about the best tactics of retreat. Here there are two possible lines of thought, best explained in terms of military analogies.

The first is the Fabian or "regroup-in-good-order" school, to which Sir Geoffrey Howe, the majority of the Cabinet, and most of the Foreign Office subscribe. The argument is that the present position is too exposed and that we are in danger of sustaining serious casualties (in terms of credibility and interim damage to our interests) in trying to hold it.

The Horatian, or "they-shall-not-pass" brigade to which the Prime Minister and one or two others belong, resist this reasoning on two planes. At the instinctive level they simply believe that it is pusillanimous. On the more rational level they maintain, first, that the danger is not as bad as it looks and the likely casualty figures are exaggerated; Commonwealth

leaders such as Rajiv Gandhi and Kenneth Kaunda are rhetorical sabre-rattlers but weak on action when the moment comes; the ANC are years away from power and withdrawal is therefore premature anyhow.

Secondly, they believe that the fall-back positions that have been prepared are badly situated for defence: once you have agreed to moderate sanctions then it is almost impossible to argue against tightening the screw if they don't work.

There is more to be said for the Horatian-Thatcher position than is sometimes conceded. It worked, after a fashion, in the matter of the EEC budget and again in the miners' strike, although the cost in both these cases was very high. But if the grants (as I think she does) that she cannot actually allow the Commonwealth to break up or for counter sanctions to be applied against Britain, is it now worth paying an interim price - Commonwealth ill-will and a bad start to the British presidency of the EEC - in the hope, at best, of gaining a few months time? Is it worth risking the more ignominious and costly defeat that will occur if our present attitude causes the Commonwealth to demand a bigger retreat than it would have done if we had gone willingly a month ago?

The answer would only be "yes" if there were a fair chance of persuading the South African government to shift. (The advantage of being able to say to 20 or 30 Tory right-wingers "well at least we tried" is very small.) But no encouraging signal of any kind has been received from President Botha. There is merely a presumption in Downing Street that he owes Mrs Thatcher something, and that now he has demonstrated his control of the internal situation he can afford to relax a bit.

Perhaps so, but against that must be set the more potent fact that the month which Sir Geoffrey Howe has been allotted for miracle-working happens to be the run-up to the National Party's federal and provincial congresses at which the far right have to be persuaded to accept even the minimal package of constitutional reform that is being set before them. It is in the wildest degree improbable, if not actually impossible, that Botha would release Nelson Mandela at this time.

Paul Pickering

From wickets to pickets

When a friend's playful Labrador seized my cricket box and disappeared with it into impenetrable gorse bushes I was thankful that my innings was over.

For long gone are the trusting days when several pink "protectors" could be found lurking in the team's bag and chaps lent them to each other without a second thought. Try to borrow one now in post-Aids Hampshire and the weekend cricketer is likely to be subjected to a hypochondriacal inquisition on personal habits, not to mention whether he has ever lived in Haiti or been bitten by a Howler monkey in Rwanda.

Much easier to go and buy another. Or so I thought. The battered aluminium box which the dog ran off with - now possibly a desirable detached residence for a family of voles - had been something of an heirloom. I was not au fait with the present state of the market. In the first store a sulky girl whose lapel badge proclaimed she was called Tracey produced a huge cardboard container when I asked for a cricket protector.

"You can stick it on here if you like. You don't need a mirror do you?" It was a great relief when she pulled a batsman's helmet from the wrapping. As I explained it was not my head that I was worried about. Tracey's friend Susan started to giggle and went over to the rack of cricket stumps. She returned with several grubby plastic bags of protectors at arm's length. A woman next to me at the counter began to titter too.

"Is this all you have?" I said, fighting a rising tide of embarrassment. The exquisite products, elegantly edged with hand-sewn leather, had been lovingly fashioned in Delhi, no doubt by some cricket-box-wallah whose craft had been handed down since the early days of the Raj. The only trouble was they appeared to have been specially made for a team of midgets.

mered. "Haven't you got well, something more accommodating? You don't have those bright pink ones do you?" Assistant Susan's looks indicated that all I needed was a dirty raincoat.

"Oh, the pink ones," said Tracey sagely. I clutched to her words like a drowning man. "Do you have some?"

"No," she shook her head. "The police took them. Bought all the larger ones and the jock-straps as well. They went off with nearly the whole stock. Only these are left. Are you sure they wouldn't fit?"

After scouring the West End without success, one salesman offered a sociological explanation for the box famine. "It's because of all these riots and disturbances," he explained. "The police cleared us out as far back as the miners' strike. They go for the pink ones because they are roomier and are the only type that can take a kick. They are thicker, have rounded sides and are comfortable in all weathers. Even soccer booties use them. It's all down to social strife. I'm sorry, but we just don't have any."

I felt dismayed. A familiar object from a genteel Sunday afternoon's cricket had become something sinister. Politics probably cannot be kept out of sport but you don't expect to encounter it in your cricket trousers.

Of course, a shortage of adequate protectors may explain the dreadful state of English cricket. If our Test side are having to squeeze their manhood into tiny foreign boxes it's no wonder they lose games and look perpetually on the verge of tears and legal action. Meanwhile, on the picket lines and hippy convoys our constables are safe and comfortable.

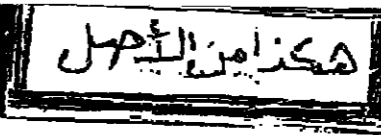
However, this insight into national priorities and why we lose Test matches did not help me in my personal quest. Suggested substitutes have ranged from an old copy of *Vile Bodies* to an actor friend's black cod piece, which would cut a dash if worn over whites. So I shall just have to protect myself adequately and scour those gorse bushes for my old one. It's just not cricket.

What's wrong?" snapped Tracey. By this time most of London had arrived in the cricket and croquet mallet department. "It's a wee bit small." I stam-

mered. "Haven't you got well, something more accommodating? You don't have those bright pink ones do you?" Assistant Susan's looks indicated that all I needed was a dirty raincoat.

"Oh, the pink ones," said Tracey sagely. I clutched to her words like a drowning man. "Do you have some?"

END SOUTH



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ENDING THE DUOPOLY

Whatever may be the immediate impact of the Peacock Report, it can hardly fail in the longer term to exercise a strong influence on thinking and policy about broadcasting. The report is essentially the first attempt in this country to look at broadcasting policy from first principles. It asks the simple, essential questions: How is broadcasting different from other services? What are the implications for regulation? How can regulation be made effective, and yet interfere as little as possible with individual choice in a free society? For decades to come, serious analysis of broadcasting policy will start with this report.

The committee members faced a dilemma. They could find little to recommend that was both immediate and radical. They sensibly chose to make their main contribution not to the present, but to the future.

The prospects they hold out are generally attractive: a genuinely consumer-dominated market in video publishing, with publicly-subsidized production playing an important, but definitely secondary, role. In the end, that is the only broadcasting policy suitable to a free society. The Peacock Committee has done a great service in stating this with such clarity and vigour.

The report proposes a three stage model for the evolution of broadcasting based upon the application of new broadcasting technologies. They are the status quo plus indexation of the BBC licence fee; "direct subscription" to broadcasting organisations in which the BBC would be financed through voluntary subscriptions as Teletext is today; and, finally, multiplicity of choice in a completely free market in video publishing. This provides a clearly marked path for future decision-making. And if we eventually skip the middle stage - subscription financing - and go directly from the current system to a full national network with unlimited video publishing, then so much the better.

The committee's analysis of the "comfortable duopoly" of BBC and ITV has led it to recommendations for present policy that deserve to be endorsed: the privatization of Radios One and Two, the auctioning of direct broadcasting by satellite (DBS) franchises, the auctioning of any new radio frequencies, the

sale of silent night time TV hours, and a requirement that the BBC, over a 10-year period, increase its proportion of TV programmes made by independent producers to 40 per cent of the total. The last is especially important: broadcasting as much as Fleet Street has been the victim of high production costs fuelled by powerful in-house-unions.

But competitive tendering for ITV franchises provoked a 4:3 split in the committee. We can see why the minority was hesitant about the enforceability of contract conditions where a company turns out to have made losses. On balance, however, we are with the majority: a loss-making company that has made a mistake can always give up its franchise and so avoid any future rental payments.

Deregulation of cable TV, which would permit British Telecom and Mercury to act as common carriers of cable programming, and would remove all restrictions on pay-per-channel and pay-per-programme, will also serve to open up the market in video delivery systems. The viewer would then enjoy the same wide range of choice as the magazine reader now enjoys at a bookstall. On the principle that competition is the best antidote to sloth, we welcome that.

There must be one main reservation about the Peacock Report on the subject of advertising - the very subject that provoked the government into setting up the committee in the first place. The Peacock Committee's efforts to persuade us against advertising have persuaded us that there is indeed room for limited advertising on the BBC as a second-best compromise between full consumer choice and the present system of public impost.

The committee's arguments on this are weak. It has in practice treated broadcast advertising as a much cow for TV programme-makers, indeed, as a perfectly suitable subject for monopolistic pricing.

But let us apply the Committee's own logic. In a well-functioning market for video programmes, such as the Committee foresees in stage three, consumers would face a choice in the video "magazines" that were on offer: a lower cover price in return for taking some ads or a higher price for ad-free

programming. Their individual choices would determine the outcome.

Now, the committee presents some evidence - and there is more of the anecdotal kind - that most people would be happy to see some ads on the BBC in return for a lower licence fee. But it goes on to assert that if advertising were introduced on BBC, people would regret the eventual result because programme quality would decline. Is this really so? What warrant have we for believing it?

Peacock offers elaborate evidence and argument that full funding of the BBC by advertising - would lead to an unwanted decline in programme standards. Even if that were the case, these arguments would apply much less surely to limited advertising. And it is on the subject of limited advertising that the report is short and unsatisfactory. It concludes that selling even small amounts of advertising (say, 10 minutes per night on BBC1 only between 7pm and 9pm only) would require the BBC to match its rivals in the search for mass audiences, and that the range and quality of programmes would suffer.

We find that claim incredible. If the BBC cannot sell more than a few minutes and cannot sell outside restricted hours, then how could its incentive to make minority programmes suffer outside those hours? And the status quo is here presented in far too rosy and unrealistic a light? Are we really asked to believe that the BBC could do much further down-market from *EastEnders* and *Dallas*?

Anxiety is expressed in Peacock that some advertising would be the thin edge of the wedge, and New Zealand is cited as an example. But tumbling down the slippery slope, though always possible, is far from inevitable. The report admits as much when, in the same paragraph, it describes well-functioning limited advertising in Italy. We are prepared, if Peacock is not, to trust citizens not to demand or support unwise extensions of advertising in the future.

It is time to experiment with a little advertising on the BBC. The alternative, after all, is to accept an ever-rising licence fee, increased public resentment, and the continuation of the BBC's uncomfortable existence as half sacred cow, half political football.

SOUTH AFRICA VERSUS THE BANKS

One of the less noble skills required of a modern diplomat is to put quite different glosses on your country's position to suit different audiences. But modern communications can make this a dangerous game. Dr Denis Worrall, who has an unenviable job as South Africa's London ambassador, discovered this to his cost on Tuesday night when he gave evidence to the Commons Foreign Affairs Committee.

The burden of his evidence was that Mrs Thatcher's attempt to bring South Africa into a post-apartheid era peacefully, by giving white voters something to grasp, was more likely to bring peaceful change than hostile aggression or the confrontation implied by thoroughgoing sanctions. The surprise was all the greater, therefore, when Dr Worrall said that South Africa might refuse to pay its debts if sanctions put it into an extreme position.

That may seem a statement of the obvious, since a ban on exports would presumably deprive the country of the wherewithal to pay its debts. But Dr Worrall made it sound like a threat. Debtor countries round the world were waiting for someone to create a precedent by reneging, he declared, and such a step "would bring down the whole world financial system."

Even to a British political audience, such a threat was badly misjudged. But it did not take long to reach the bankers. That transformed it into a dangerous gaffe - one with perhaps incalculable consequences for South Africa. Mr Barend Du Plessis, South Africa's finance minister, was obliged to move swiftly to put an entirely different complexion on the country's intentions to that crucial audience. But the damage had been done. As it is, South Africa is an embarrassment to inter-

national banks. President Botha's government is not awash with debt, but South African companies have borrowed around the world and the country depends on credit lines to finance its trade. Last summer, American banks with \$4 billion of loans or credit lines to South Africa came under intense pressure from customer lobby groups to withdraw. Enough did so to create a foreign exchange crisis, forcing Pretoria to re-introduce two-tier exchange controls and declare a moratorium on \$14 billion of short-term debts - a startling example of private sanctions at work.

Having created their own problem, the banks caused themselves more embarrassment by agreeing to what amounted to a rescheduling of payments with South Africa in order to safeguard their money. This was achieved by the diplomacy of the senior Swiss banker, Dr Fritz Leutwiler, former president of the Bank for International Settlements and it was based partly on the understanding that any financial breathing space created would be used for political progress in dismantling apartheid.

As Mr Du Plessis is at pains to point out, South Africa has kept to its financial agreement. It has reduced its borrowings and intends to continue doing so. The banks have kept their finance flowing. But the fragility of this situation was underlined yesterday when Dr Leutwiler chose, apparently by coincidence, to announce that he was withdrawing from his role as mediator because he believes South Africa has made insufficient political progress.

It remains to be seen whether that will have any immediate effect. A review of South Africa's economy was due in September, while the

next full negotiations are not due until next summer. Bankers know that refusing to pay is always the last desperate option to which a central bank can turn if all else fails. But Dr Worrall has unwittingly emphasized the risks that the banks are running, thereby weakening the commercial argument against calls to withdraw loans and making it harder to maintain financial confidence.

The suggestion that South Africa could bring the world banking system down by reneging looks a profound miscalculation. A year ago, big debtor countries in Latin America, feeling the worst of the pains of readjustment, might well have been tempted to follow if South Africa had been the first lemming over the cliff. But that moment appears to have passed. Progress in adjustment, bank flexibility and the Baker plan have all shifted the balance of advantage towards maintaining confidence for the future. If anything, bankers now have an interest in taking a tougher line on South Africa, since special treatment there would be seized upon as a precedent by such troubled debtors as Nigeria - whereas South Africa is perhaps the only debtor country against whom harsh retaliation would arouse no indignation.

South Africa's financial difficulties are essentially the result of a political run on its currency rather than an imbalance of trade or excessive borrowing. Because the country plays a disproportionate role in Africa's trade, British banks active in the continent, as well as more recent German participants, have much to lose. The global calculations are, however, quite different from those in the general debt crisis. South Africa needs the goodwill of the banks more than the banks need South Africa.

Stricter curb on drink-driving

From Dr David V. Foster
Sir, The introduction of the Road Safety Act, nearly 20 years ago, marked the end of an era. An important change was that experts and professional witnesses such as myself were, to a very large extent, taken out of the arena of legal conflict in drink-drive cases.

My experience and statistical evidence showed that the results of blood and urine analysis, coupled with expert and professional opinions, had a minimal effect on the outcome of such cases prior to 1967.

I welcomed most warmly the Road Safety Act. The blood and urine tests conducted by independent forensic scientists, coupled with the procedural safeguards, ensured that the chance of an innocent motorist being convicted was indeed beyond all reasonable doubt.

We should have serious qualms about reintroducing the opinions of experts in this field in regard to back-calculation (report, June 27). The clear-cut case merges so imperceptibly with the blurred case as to be a positive menace to clear and accurate thinking.

May I draw attention to the HMSO publication, *Report on Alcohol Measuring Instruments*, in which were the words of Sir William Paton, FRS, in his letter to the Home Secretary:

I incline to think that lowering the limit from 80mg blood to 50mg (say) might be a more straightforward next step than trying to combine a revision of the penalty structure. Before such steps are taken, I would hope that the problem of "unjustified non-prosecution" as well as that of "unjust prosecutions" is debated more fully.

Lowering the legal limit in line with perceived public opinion is of very great importance. Back-calculation is a difficult and fraught issue and while it is being discussed the major matter, lowering the limit, ought to have much greater predominance.

Yours faithfully,
D. V. FOSTER,
56 Elmbridge Avenue,
Tolworth, Surrey.

Hospital economy

From Mr Peter Ring
Sir, During the month of August it is proposed that the theatre I use at Dorking Hospital should close, ostensibly to save money, although none of the administrators can identify what, if any, savings might occur.

For four weeks some of the nursing staff, both my house surgeons, the consultant anaesthetist with whom I work and I will be paid to do nothing; the theatre will stand idle, the wards half-empty and some 40 patients who are heavily disabled with arthritic changes in their hip joints will remain untreated in addition to many with lesser afflictions. With a waiting list of some 250 similarly disabled patients I feel I must protest.

The Griffiths report envisaged a commercial style of management but in business, customers who are dissatisfied can go elsewhere. My patients cannot and are forced to wait at home in the hope that somebody will speak up on their behalf.

Yours faithfully,
PETER RING,
Joint Replacement Unit,
Dorking General Hospital,
Horsham Road, Dorking, Surrey,
June 25.

The Blue Riband

From Mr Ralph Vincent
Sir, In 1931 I crossed the Atlantic in the ss Bristol City, of Bristol, a ship of 2,858 tons gross, laden with a cargo of china clay.

UGC evaluation under attack

From Professor Emeritus Bernard Crick
Sir, David Walker's otherwise most thoughtful and incisive article (June 20) on the threat to particle higher degree studies as embodied in Birkbeck College is unhappily misleading in one respect. He speculates that one of the background factors might have been that by the University Grants Committee's recent assessment "five of [Birkbeck's] subject areas rank as below average, four are average and two better than average".

That seems to me, in any case, not far below average; but the UGC's assessment related only to research; it specifically disclaimed any ability or intent to assess teaching.

Publishing research assessments, on undisclosed criteria, to explain the ups and downs of grants has caused trouble enough in universities, since they will be used internally to raise up some departments and cast down others irrespective of the demand for the education offered (why most parents, after all, want their children to go to university); but it would be stupid philistinism indeed if they were applied to an institution which, as I know from experience, has some excellent areas of research but none the less was founded to teach adults by night and finds its continuing and unique purpose in doing that at the highest levels.

How sad if readers were led to think that Birkbeck's great teaching reputation stands condemned. That is not so. It has simply and recklessly been ignored.

I wonder, also, if David Walker is right to see this simply as part of the "government assault on higher education generally"? There has been such an assault, indeed, but the odd and unexplained thing about the threat to Birkbeck is that the encouragement of second-chance adult self-help for mature evening students, who are serious, hardworking and, moreover, pay their own fees, is rare but clear common ground between the thinking of all the major political parties.

I have no love for this Government, but the blame more likely lies with the priorities of the UGC. Some vice-chancellors must still think that teaching adult part-time students is below the salt, a matter, for the polytechnics or for "distance learning" in the Open University, and are desperate to defend their own at any cost, whom they rigidly conceive as the straight-from-schools.

I hope the Secretary of State can find some way of protecting Birkbeck against what I suspect to be academic traditionalism unthinkingly exercised against

All together now?

From Dr Nicholas Penny
Sir, On Tuesday, July 15, the trustees of the Fitzwilliam Settlement will sell at Christie's four statues of goddesses by Joseph Nollekens. In a learned contribution to the catalogue John Kenworthy-Browne stresses the historical interest of these works, which are among the most beautiful and earliest neo-classical gallery sculptures in Europe.

Cricket decline

From Mr M. P. Matthews
Sir, We are now, I believe, the only school in ILEA who attempt to play inter-school afternoon and weekend cricket for the full age range.

Uniform discomfort

From Mr A. J. Ougham
Sir, On June 29, with temperatures approaching 30°C, Prince Andrew expressed concern about his comfort during the wedding, for which he is required to wear uniform, if July 23 should be anything like as hot (report, June 30).

Theatre speed-up

From Mr John Tilsiter
Sir, On several visits to the theatre recently we have always noticed the hold-ups in attempting to take our seats by people queuing to purchase programmes.

ON THIS DAY

JULY 4 1859
The Times was in no doubt, 10 days after the bloody battle of Solferino, as to the decisive factors in the Austrian defeat, and the lessons to be learned by our Government from it. This extract is taken from a leading article. A Swiss humanitarian, Jean Henri Dunant (1828-1910) later proposed the formation of voluntary relief services in all countries for the wounded; this led in 1864 to the founding of the Red Cross, for which in 1901 he (with Frederic Passy) was awarded the first Nobel peace prize.

THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO

This Battle of Solferino illustrates upon a great scale the character of the two antagonists. Its phases and its facts are all recorded. Its indelible picture is given upon all our minds. Aided by the experience of correspondents in either camp - those heralds of sacred and peaceful mission we have followed from the Austrian Emperor to and from the Emperor Napoleon throughout his advance. We have twice seen the field from the "Spy of Italy", and have surveyed it alternately through French and Austrian glasses. Today the Battle of Solferino takes its place in history in the shape in which it will be known for evermore. It was a great and sanguinary battle. Fewer than 400,000 men from sunrise to sunset of a summer day; and it was a battle in which the Austrians were defeated, but not broken, by an enemy inferior in numbers but superior in intelligence and arms. While the mind of Europe is yet excited by the details of this mighty carnage, and is growing familiar with the events of the battle, it is time for us to point the moral of the catastrophe.

In this very engagement, according to the official accounts of each army, the Austrians killed and wounded 12,000 Frenchmen, with a loss to themselves of but 9,000 killed and wounded. There could have been no fight when the numbers stand thus at the end of the day. Nor are the Austrians inferior as marksmen. Their riflesmen hit 720 French officers, whereof 120 were shot dead, while the French succeeded in killing and wounding only 230 of the Austrian officers. They certainly are not inferior to the most famous of discipline. Their aim is magnificent, and they retreat invariably with a bold, steady front, to the foe. Why is it, then, that they who can lose so valiantly can never win? Because, unfortunately for them, present knowledge is present power, and their knowledge is not of the present, but of the past. They are a stagnating respectability. They are governed and directed by old rules, old men, and old routine. They have an enemy who does not care a centime for antiquity, and is not above taking the most irregular methods to win a victory.

The Emperor of AUSTRIA makes up his mind to do a remarkably fine piece of LOUIS QUATORZE strategy. He executes an elaborate piece of old-fashioned deception, crossing the Mineo with his whole force, and then recrossing it with his two hundred thousand men, and fixing the contemplated surprise of the enemy at 9 o'clock in the morning. The Emperor of the FRENCH, representing the juvenile irregular school, in the most ungentlemanlike manner refuses to be surprised.

Having recourse to a new-fangled expedient which no trustworthy veteran who can count his seventy years would condescend to use, he sends a man up in a balloon; and, at the expense of a few yards of silk and a few square feet of gas, is told the exact position of all those masses which are drawn up so scientifically out of his sight with the intention of surprising him at the combatable hour of 9 am. The man of his time - the clever, active, shrewd, nothing-condemning adventurer of the nineteenth century, by dint of this small contrivance, becomes master of the position. He knows what is going to happen and where his enemy is, and how many he is; and while the heavy, self-complacent Austrian, is chucking at the formal surprise that is to come off at 9 am, he attacks the daybreak, chooses his own time and point of attack, and remains master of the field...

What no one seems to have noticed, however, is that three of the statues form a group. The nude Venus removes her sandal, Juno rather reluctantly unwinds her drapery, and Minerva raises her helmet, each with her eyes on a dazzled mortal male.

Penal shortcomings

From Lord Hunt
Sir, Everyone who is concerned about penal policy in the United Kingdom and the quality of British justice will welcome the initiative of the Justices' Clerks Society in calling for a sentencing commission under the Lord Chief Justice (report, June 23).

Sale of the century

From the Rev W. K. A. Hussey
Sir, Mr Tiley (June 27) should consider himself lucky, in his seeking a birthday card printed for 100. I searched quite a while in one part of this county (known for longevity) to find even one card. Most stopped at the 85th birthday.

This country has good cause to be proud of its judicial system, which has provided a model for many other countries; nor would any fair-minded person question the integrity and high standards of magistrates' courts. None the less, a sample of 600 petty sessions has shown that there is a divergence in sentencing of young males to custody between 6.1 per cent in one part of the country and 29.4 per cent in another. Wide differences exist even between neighbouring courts, which cannot be convincingly explained by differences in local circumstances.

The recent guidance issued by the Home Office, *The Sentence of the Court*, was a useful step in the desired direction; but there is a strong case for further initiatives that have been taken so far, which, while respecting the basic principle of the independence of the judiciary, will achieve greater consistency in sentencing.

There is a further point. Britain has no cause to be proud of the fact that as a percentage of the population more offenders are sent to prison than any other

country in western Europe: the number of youth custody orders, available to magistrates under the provisions of the Criminal Justice Act, 1982, is running at more than 30,000 a year. Youth custody centres are full and a number of young offenders receiving their sentence are having to serve it in the more rigorous and less constructive conditions of detention centres.

There is a most urgent need to encourage magistrates to make greater use of a range of non-custodial sentences available to them which are, to say the least, no less effective in the great majority of cases and cost the taxpayer a great deal less money.

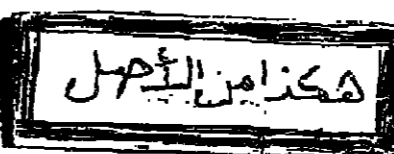
Yours truly,
JOHN HUNT,
Highway Cottage, Aston,
Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.

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Yours faithfully,
W. K. A. HUSSEY,
Gorran Vicarage,
St Austell, Cornwall.

THE ARTS



Plain Jane and pianist princess: Charlotte Gainsbourg (left) and Clothilde Baudouin in *An Impudent Girl*

Television Without demur

Mohammed Ajeeb was born in a small village in Kashmir, migrated to Britain in 1957 and, after working in a soap factory and on the buses and the trains, was elected Lord Mayor of Bradford in 1985 - the first Asian to hold such office anywhere in this country. The First Citizens (BBC2) followed him over the course of his mayoral term, a year which began with the Bradford City stadium disaster and continued with the final obsequies of the King Honeyford imbroglio. Mr Ajeeb, not unexpectedly, proved to be pleasant, decent, respectable, diplomatic and well pleased with his temporary elevation. When the windows of his suburban house were smashed (perhaps coincidentally, perhaps not, the day after Mr Honeyford's resignation) he admitted "do get worried sometimes" and promptly invited his neighbours round for what the Yorkshire middle classes like to call "a gathering". One of the guests went so far as to apologise for the outrage as though he had been personally responsible. The fact that all the white interviewees were so keen to express their approval of Mr Ajeeb merely bore out the unspoken implication that his appeal reached far beyond the city's 13 per cent Asian population. But what the programme needed was at least one jarring voice to state the case against television should never turn down the opportunity to show up racists for the pusillanimous fools they are. Folly of a different order informed the first part of *What If It's Raining?* (Channel 4): the amour fou of the adulterers (Crispin Miles Anderson, played Deborah Findlay) and the blind stonewall of the wronged husband (mild Michael Maloney). The marital quandaries of the stripped-pine classes are an unpropitious subject - how selfish of them, one thinks, how pointlessly indulgent - but Anthony Minghella's script and Stephen Whittaker's direction conspired to induce conviction, if not actual sympathy. The barbed fencing over the baby's head; the diffident lodger who always turned up at exactly the wrong moment; the subtle baby-sitter who offered her honour to the stunned cuckold: it all proceeded with the unerring inevitability of a tax demand.

Martin Cropper

Cinema

Allure of the fairy-tale

An Impudent Girl (15) Lumière

Fool for Love (15) Cannon Tottenham Court Road

No End National Film Theatre

La Cage aux folles III - The Wedding (15) Cannons Piccadilly, Tottenham Court Road

and by bickering with father, brother, housekeeper and a sickly, demanding, funny moppet from across the way. She glimpses and falls madly in love with her ideal: a piano prodigy of her own age, as pretty and good as she is plain and obstreperous. The Hans Andersen (or *Water Babies*) bit is where she manages to intrude herself into the little pianist's home and strike up a friendship which is much more intense for her than for the other, professionally preoccupied, child. After a lot of pain, she gets over it, just as she manages in time to elude the attentions of a gentle young paedophile.

The performance of Charlotte Gainsbourg would in itself be sufficient attraction for any film. She is an appealing and uncompromising Plain Jane, with her unmanageable hair and boyish clothes, conveying in the same moment defiance and terrible vulnerability. The performance is complemented by the other children, Clothilde Baudouin as the impossibly spotless fairy-tale pianist-princess, Julie Glenn as the brat, with skills far in advance of her years in exploiting sickness as a blackmail weapon.

Originally reviewed from Cannes, Robert Altman's adaptation of Sam Shepard's play *Fool for Love* now reaches London, revealing that the text does not hold up so well at second viewing. The derivations from the Tennessee Williams and Arthur Miller of the Fifties are more apparent, as are the stage

structure and the contrived last-act revelations that explain the tormented emotional gyrations that have gone before. Sometimes the dialogue seems calculated not so much to further the dramatic design as to give meaty scenes to the writer-star. Sam Shepard plays Eddie, a drifter and occasional film stuntman, who has tracked down May (Kim Basinger) to a shanty motel on the edge of the desert. They pass the night in sparring and taunting each other, compulsively renewing the familiar misery of an old, deep, mutual love-hate. They are observed by a cadaverous old drunk (Harry Dean Stanton) whose role in their tormented history is in due time revealed, and are occasionally peppered with gunshot by a jealous female admirer of Eddie.

With a less amenable text than he had in previous adaptations from the stage, Altman shows the same restraint and intelligence in translating the material to the screen. The play was set in a single motel room; on screen Altman creates the whole motel complex - menacing with its shadowy corners, junky buildings, garish neon, car-wrecks and faceless guests shuffling about their own mysterious business. The main characters roam the place like caged animals, cautiously spying on one another when they are not engaged in active conflict. Altman's work is at its most intriguing in the flashbacks that

illustrate the last-act revelatory monologues. The images are always slightly in contradiction to the words, enhancing the unsettling sense of deception, intended or not, that underlies the whole piece. This weekend the National Film Theatre presents a wholly unprecedented event - a debate on postmodernism - a debate on postmodernism as witnessed by the national cinema. Three directors will appear to present and discuss their films, which express opposed views of the country after the traumas of Solidarity and martial law. The event has been organized with the imaginative cooperation of the official Polish Cultural Institute in London. In the Solidarity period Polish cinema developed a power and a determination, to articulate national concerns, that have very evidently not been wholly silenced. Krzysztof Kieslowski's *No End*, made in 1984, is as uncompromising in its demands for public honesty and its despair at the prevailing social atmosphere as anything made before martial law. The hero of the film (played, significantly, by Jerzy Radziwilowicz, the star of Wajda's *Man of Marble* and *Man of Iron*) explains at the outset that he died of a heart-attack before the events we are watching took place. Now he is a spectral observer of the aftermath of his own death, occasionally intervening benevolently.

A well-tried old warhorse, *La Cage aux folles* is now flogged on to a second sequel. *La Cage aux folles III - The Wedding*, five years after the first. This time it has taken an army of scriptwriters to come up with a signally feeble idea for further adventures for the odd couple and their gay night-club in St Tropez. In order to qualify for a legacy, badly needed to salvage the *Cage aux folles*, the ladylike Albin (Michel Serrault), has to marry and procreate within a specified period. Serrault and Ugo Tognazzi soldier gallantly on together notwithstanding the script. The director was Georges Lautner.

David Robinson

Opera Fidelity above all to the music

Fidelio Covent Garden

It is too soon for the obituaries. Sir Colin Davis has chosen to take leave of the Royal Opera House not with a sunset memorial but with something new, vital and searching: a production of *Fidelio* in which Andrei Serban's staging honours a conductor by looking always out to the music. And Sir Colin, keenly ready to take up the challenge, himself honours the composer by his strength and generosity of his performance. What we have is a production that tackles the work on its own ground: not as an opera, more as a dramatic symphony illuminated by scenic images. And that is the

supreme virtue of this remarkably original production, that it makes the stage always secondary to the score, even if that means, as it does mean, much incoherence and some puzzlement in what we see.

The great achievement of Mr Serban's previous production for the company, *Turandot*, was to create a perfectly appropriate place for the work: a theatre within the theatre. Here his procedure is exactly opposite, to deny the stage argument any stable identity. We begin, significantly, with the stage listening to the pit. Leonore enters in silence, completes her costume as Fidelio and then stands stock-still to hear the overture. The action takes place within a whitewashed cubicle of brickwork, which provides a neutral environment for a range of treatment from the very direct to the utterly abstract. Examples of the former style abound particularly at the start, in the behaviour of Jaquino, Marzelline and Rocco. There are even a few naturalistic props, though those gradually slip away, and they are never enough to establish any illusion of reality; rather the business between the young lovers, and Rocco's "gold" aria (with bags duly turning up all over the place), are done with wit, distance and stylish exaggeration as quotations of naturalism. It is rather the same with the treatment of Pizarro, who is a pantomime demon king without quite reaching the absurdity that might imply again, his dramatic appearance provides a colour to make an apt fit with the music.

Where another colour is required, Mr Serban is happy to make a sudden change. Pizarro sings his aria right from the front of the stage with black drapes behind, whereas the orchestral introduction to it has been interpreted by white, shaven-headed prisoners and black-uniformed guards in one of this production's many very effective passages of choral mime. Moreover this world of evil oppressing good has been suggested, glimpsed through doorways, right from the start.



Totally sympathetic: Gwynne Howell, Elizabeth Connell

figures on stilts representing two archangels and assorted devils, tottering as illustrations of the war in Heaven that, as this oratorical final chorus implies, we have been witnessing. While they remain there, in some of the magnificent shadows of Robert Bryan's lighting, all is well, and it is a gross error to bring them forward and make them more physical presences. Even so, they are highly striking elements of Sally Jacobs's design. Powerful too is the cast. Elizabeth Connell began slightly colourlessly and with some lack of dynamic control, but she became at the end a finely radiant Leonore: it would be understandable if she had been stirred by James King's nobility of spirit and flavourful sound as Florestan. Marie McLaughlin provides a wholly delicious Marzelline, Laurence Dale an attractive Jaquino and Gwynne Howell a totally sympathetic Rocco. Hartmut Walker as Pizarro was perhaps a mile too concerned to sound as nasty as he looked.

Having said that, though, I at once think of the finale, which very evidently divided opinion on Wednesday night, and no doubt will go on doing so. Let me say at once that I counted it an almost total success, shocking though it is. Sir Colin leads up to the last scene by giving a buoyant account of the third Leonore overture, which, following Furtwängler, Mr Serban treats as a recapitulation of the opera so far, but he does so obliquely, in a mime for children beautifully choreographed by Kate Platt. Then the walls of the box fall away for another sublime choral tableau, but one with curious apparitions in the distance. The Minister is a Roman emperor in buskins, carrying a standard that is at once the scales of justice and the Cross of Christ. Further back are

Teseo Sadler's Wells

Those with exceptionally good memories, or else vested interest in the English Bach Festival, may remember that my enjoyment of their Teseo at Covent Garden a year ago was a little less than complete. Tom Hawkes provides the EBF with a production in which contemporary Handelian convention is all: minutely studied baroque gesture, massively luxurious costumes of swishing silk with plumes which fan the air, and chandeliers which remain whether the scene be a Palladian *trompe-l'oeil* perspective, an Arcadian grove or the jaws of Hell. Last July, its musical and physical realization, rather than its concept, failed to

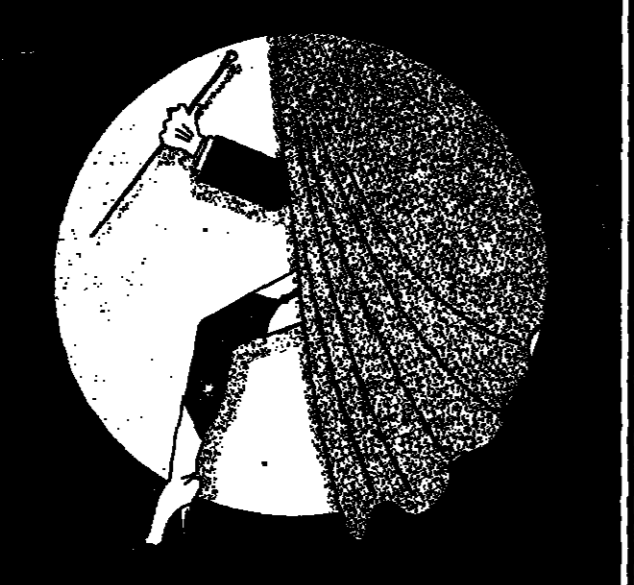
convince me. This time I can recommend you to get a ticket. In a performing style in which dramatic realism is irrelevant, attention is focused overwhelmingly on the writing. And, with a stronger and happier cast of singers and the concentration of Sadler's Wells' smaller space, such close attention is now adequately repaid. I cannot go into the plot again: it is one of those whose relationships work out best drawn with a pattern of arrows on a blackboard. Suffice it to say that Aglaia (the nice one) is now sufficiently under the skin of Marilyn Hill Smith for the rapture to be released in her Act IV duet of temporary reprieve with her beloved Teseo (Helen Walker). Penelope Walker, who was quite the best part of the evening last time round, has honed her dark, alto Arcane (the youth in

the sub-plot) to duet most mellifluously with the orchestra's woodwind soloists. Her Act III arias, two in quick succession, are performed with a continuity of vocal and physical ornament which is sheer delight. What really vindicates the production's musical and dramatic credibility, though, are the performances of the new Medea and Egco. Both Claire Primrose and Michael Chance grasp Handel's writing and pack every scrupulously-observed detail and indication of it with live, ever-changing response: she in her green-eyed jealousy, he in his golden kingship.

Nicholas Cleobury directs both pit and stage with lucid, entirely idiomatic and stylish vigour.

Hilary Finch

The divinely decadent musical



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Advertisement for 'SUPER HOT SHOT SUZI'. Shoots her way into the West End. FROM THE CHICHESTER FESTIVAL THEATRE in IRVING BERLINS.

Advertisement for 'ANNIE GET YOUR GUN'. Book by HERBERT and DOROTHY FIELDS. SUZI QUATRO. "An Absolute WOW!". ERIC FLYNN EDMUND HOCKRIDGE. Directed by DAVID GILMORE. "A copper bottomed popular hit... contains more famous songs than any other musical this century". There's No Business Like Show Business. REDUCED PRICE PREVIEWS FROM JULY 21 - OPENS JULY 29th at 7.0. ALDWYCH THEATRE. Tel: 01-836 6404/0641 cc 01-836 6233. 24hr 7day CC booking. BOOK TODAY 01-240 7200.

Advertisement for ENO's Autumn '86 Subscription Season. ENO ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA LONDON COLISEUM. Phone 01-836 2699 for leaflet. Now booking. Il Trovatore The Marriage of Figaro The Mikado Madam Butterfly Aida Cavalleria Rusticana/Pagliacci The Rape of Lucretia Carmen Die Fledermaus The Diary of One Who Disappeared/Osud The Queen of Spades. Join ENO's Autumn '86 Subscription Season - 7 flexible schemes, savings up to 30%. English National Opera is funded by The Arts Council of Great Britain and Westminster City Council on behalf of London.

Advertisement for 'The DANTON Affair'. PARIS 1794. WHO WILL CONTROL THE FRENCH REVOLUTION? DANTON, ROBESPIERRE OR THE GUILLOTINE? A new play by PAM GEMS. from a stage chronicle by STANISLAW PRZYBYLINSKI translated by BOLESLAW TABORSKI. REDUCED PRICE PERFS 4-8, 11-16 JULY. BARBICAN THEATRE 01 628 8 95 6 38 8891.

Advertisement for 'The DANTON Affair' (continued). A new play by PAM GEMS. from a stage chronicle by STANISLAW PRZYBYLINSKI translated by BOLESLAW TABORSKI. REDUCED PRICE PERFS 4-8, 11-16 JULY. BARBICAN THEATRE 01 628 8 95 6 38 8891.

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Vertical text on the far left edge of the page, partially cut off.

Stately Queen pays homage to Lady Liberty

From Michael Binyon, on board the QE2, New York Harbour

An armada of little ships swept before us as the stately Queen, draped with a 100 ft American flag, glided under the Verrazano Bridge into New York harbour early yesterday morning to pay homage to the Statue of Liberty.

Ryszard Olesiak, a Solidarity activist, and his wife Magdalena had it easier than their forebears — plucked from an Athens transit centre, sponsored by the United Methodist Committee for Relief, brought in first-class style to New York via Southampton and Bermuda, and greeted by a Methodist bishop on arrival.

Symbolism milked for all its worth

Polish immigrants, who, like the generations of huddled masses America is now honoring, were themselves fleeing political persecution in their native land.

The flotilla of boats grew ever larger as the Queen slowly cruised round the harbor, past the stadium of Governor's Island, where President Reagan, at the touch of a laser was to light Liberty's torch later in the day.

More and more boats — barks, sloops, barges, launches, junks, cruisers for the opulent, and tall ships with their immaculate sails and billowing sails, filled up the harbour, thousands upon thousands.

Playing safe with the torch-lighting

Passengers tossed a cascade of carnations overboard, a cloud of red, white and blue balloons floated aloft, and a fire boat blew jets of equally patriotic coloured water into the air.

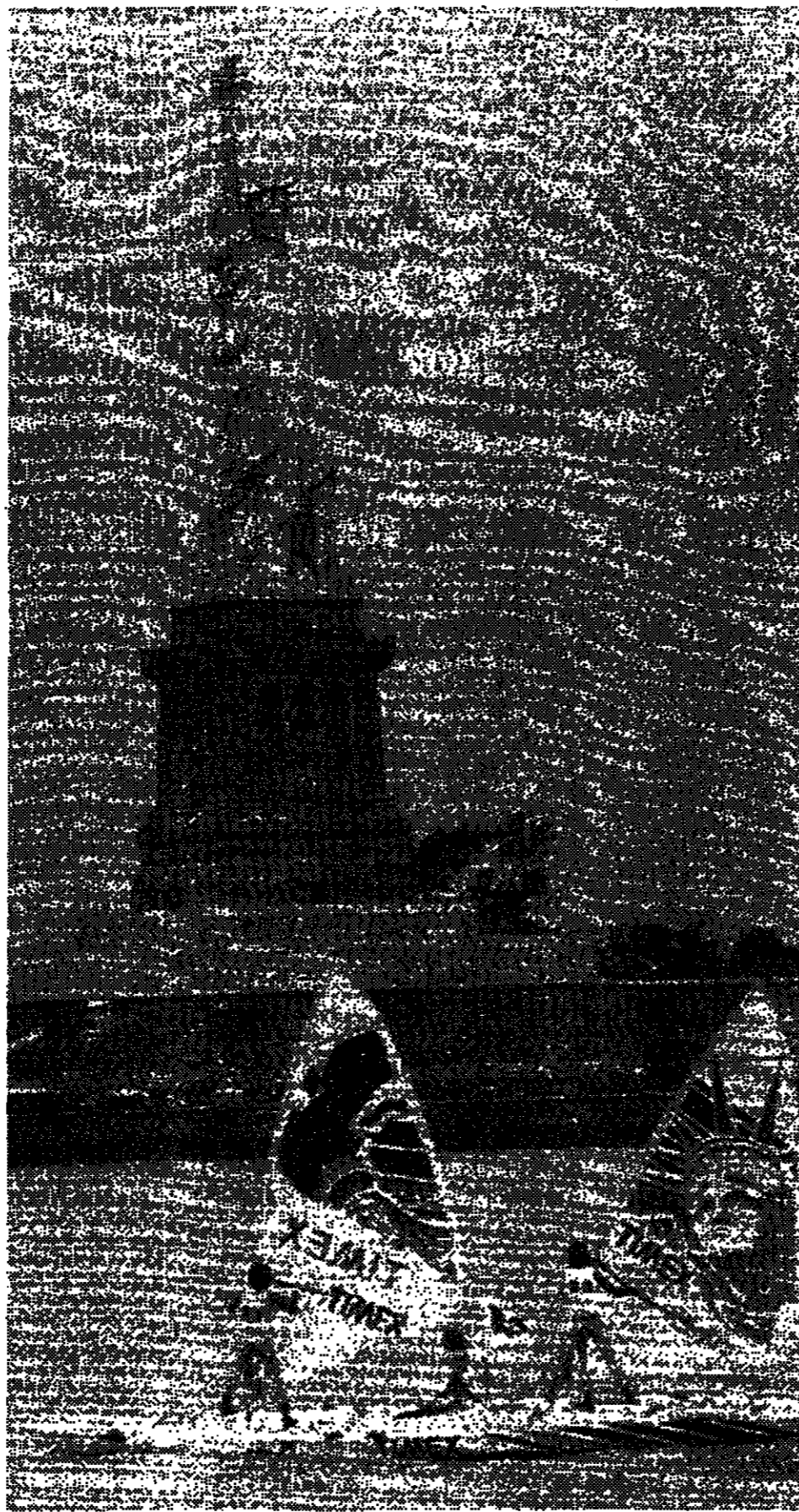
On land, the tourists gathered, Manhattan was jammed with sightseers from all America and beyond — including an unusually large number of French, here to back in the memory of their country's gift and President Mitterrand's presence.

Symbolism was milked for all it was worth, and the QE2 did very nicely. ABC television beamed the first live broadcast from a moving ship, to begin the four-day extravaganza of media hype.

The Duke of Gloucester presents the Keep Britain Tidy Group's Queen Mother's Birthday Awards, Guildhall, EC2, 2.25.

The Poles, paraded, photographed and interviewed, were a trifle overwhelmed, but Mr

Lady Liberty was everywhere — in foam-rubber headbands, plaster effigies, in shop windows, on T-shirts, photographic backdrops, and of course outside the Kit Kat Club in Times Square, though undoubtedly wearing more clothes than the hostesses inside.



French windsurfers sailing past the Statue of Liberty at the end of a 5,000-mile transatlantic crossing. The three set off in January from Dakar, Senegal, and sailed unescorted to the French West Indies before sailing through the Caribbean to Miami Beach and New York.

£300m boost for London hospitals

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent
A large cash boost to cut waiting lists at hospitals in London is to be announced soon by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services.

Miners to meet on job fears

By Ronald Faux
Miners at the Bilston Glen and Monktonhall collieries near Edinburgh are to hold mass meetings today after rumours that British Coal is to demand another 1,000 redundancies from the Scottish Area work force.

European budget 'illegal'

Continued from page 1
The supplementary budget may be whittled down during the negotiations, but fear of a crippling crisis if they fail is expected to prevent any attempt to reduce the British rebate.

Music for the royal wedding chosen

Miss Sarah Ferguson will go up the aisle of Westminster Abbey to the strains of Edward Elgar's *Imperial March* when she and Prince Andrew are married on July 23.
The music for the choral service, chosen by the Prince and Miss Ferguson after discussions with Mr Simon Preston, the Abbey's Director of Music, was announced yesterday by Buckingham Palace.

European budget 'illegal'

Continued from page 1
The supplementary budget may be whittled down during the negotiations, but fear of a crippling crisis if they fail is expected to prevent any attempt to reduce the British rebate.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements
Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, on behalf of The Queen, presents Colours to the 1st Battalion The Highland Volunteers, North Inch, Perth, 11.30.

Lord Nelson, Vosper

Thornycroft Yard, Southampton, 11.25.
Princess Anne visits RAF Henlow, Hitchin, Bedfordshire, 10; later, as Patron of the British School of Osteopathy, attends the annual presentation of awards, Institute of Civil Engineers, Great George St, SW1, 5.

Princess Alexandra attends the Foundation Fund Concert of the Royal Philharmonic Society, Royal Albert Hall, SW7, 7.20.

The President of the Federal Republic of Germany and Freifrau von Weizsacker depart Buckingham Palace by car at the conclusion of the State Visit, 10.

Food prices

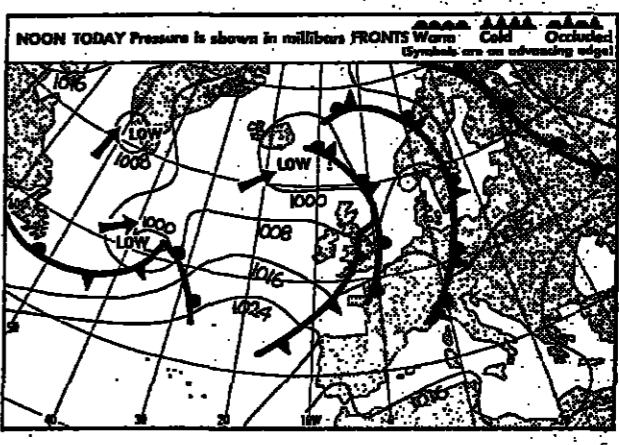
Peaches from France and Italy are reasonably priced at 10p-30p each or kilo punnets at 95p to £1.20 each. Nectarines are slightly more expensive and there are superb pineapples from 65p to £1 depending on size. Galia melons 70p to £1.50 each, honeydews 80p to £1.30 each and water melons, such good thirstquenchers, at 25p to 30p a pound. French Charantais melons have just arrived and are selling at 90p to £2 each.

Top Films

The top box-office films in London:
1 (1) A Room With A View
2 (2) Down And Out In Beverly Hills
3 (3) House
4 (-) The Money Pit
5 (4) 9½ Weeks
6 (5) After Hours
7 (7) Jagged Edge
8 (-) Runaway Train
9 (6) Out Of Africa
10 (8) The Jewel Of The Nile

Weather

A trough of low pressure will cross the whole of the UK from the west during the day.
9am to midnight
London, SE, E, Central N, NE England, East Angles, Midlands: Cloudy with outbreaks of rain, becoming more moderate, brightening from the W later; wind SW moderate or fresh veering W moderate.



The Times Crossword Puzzle No 17,089

A crossword puzzle grid with numbers indicating starting points for words. The grid is partially filled with letters.

- ACROSS
1 King, coming in late, fell (9)
2 Sort of officer who makes a profitable return in science fiction (5)
3 More fast words (7)
4 Associate runs into trouble (7)
5 Dam holds a kind of energy (5)
6 Cricketer side with elasticity — they succeed (9)
7 The best backing for an electric particle (3)
8 An artistic anodyne (11)
9 Have tempers risen? No, it's just joie de vivre (4,7)
10 Penny more — a bad bargain (3)
11 Laurel, perhaps, Hardy, too (9)
12 The proprietor, a remarkable chap, takes in women (5)
13 Maxims of ministry members (7)
14 Prison — and that's enough for a bandit (7)
15 A gentle push to rebuff, say, the debt-collector (8)
16 Always note the bird, comrade (9)
DOWN
1 Clips the coarse weeds (5)
2 Bounder has narrow and expensive victory (7)
3 Men worried about business crisis ring round (9)

Princess Margaret, President of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, opens the Child Protection Team's new units: 125 Oxford Street, 3.45; and Wiltshire, Blackburn, 4.40.

The Duke of Gloucester presents the Keep Britain Tidy Group's Queen Mother's Birthday Awards, Guildhall, EC2, 2.25.
The Duke of Kent, Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, opens an exhibition on the History of Freemasonry, Freemasons' Hall, WC2, 12.

Music

Concert by the Cotswold Savoyards: St Swithun's, Leonard Stanley, or Stonehouse, 7.30.
Piano recital by Craig Sheppard: Erin Arts Centre, Victoria Sq, Port of Spain, 8.
Concert by the Halle Orchestra: Free Trade Hall, Manchester, 7.30.
Concert by the City of London Sinfonia: Birmingham Town Hall, 7.30.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Consideration of the South-east issue by the Lords (11); Debate on South Africa.

£250,000 bond

The winner of the £250,000 Premium Bond prize for July with number 13CS 492744 lives in Suffolk.

Portfolio Gold

Times Portfolio Gold rules are as follows:
1 Times Portfolio to free purchase of shares and bonds on the London Stock Exchange and quoted on the Exchange and quoted on the Times.
2 Times Portfolio to free purchase of shares and bonds on the London Stock Exchange and quoted on the Exchange and quoted on the Times.
3 Times portfolio 'dividend' will be announced each Friday in the Times.
4 The weekly dividend will be announced each Friday in the Times.
5 Times Portfolio list and details of shares and bonds will also be published in the Times.
6 The weekly dividend will be announced each Friday in the Times.
7 All claims are subject to scrutiny by the Times Portfolio Gold office. Claims that are rejected, amended or delayed will be notified in the Times.
8 No claims can be accepted outside these hours.
9 How to claim:
10 How to claim:
11 How to claim:
12 How to claim:

Lighting up time

London 9.50 pm to 4.20 am
Edinburgh 10.30 pm to 4.05 am
Manchester 10.10 pm to 4.17 am
Preston 10.04 pm to 4.49 am

High Tides

Today	AM	HT	PM	FT
London Bridge	12.27	6.0	1.07	6.2
Aberdeen	12.20	6.5	12.38	6.5
Aberystwyth	8.05	1.6	6.23	6.1
Belfast	10.17	3.0	10.35	3.1
Cardiff	5.50	10.4	6.14	10.5
Dorchester	5.28	6.2	5.58	6.4
Dover	10.22	5.7	10.28	5.8
Falmouth	3.98	4.4	4.27	4.6
Holyhead	4.08	4.6	4.98	4.5
Harwich	11.11	3.5	11.23	3.6
Headcorn	4.38	4.9	4.47	4.5
Brancaster	4.63	7.4	5.17	7.5
Louth	1.30	4.7	1.49	4.7
London	10.27	10.1	10.47	10.1
Lowestoft	8.54	5.2	9.2	9.1
Margate	11.14	4.2	11.28	4.2
Medway	4.48	3.3	5.13	3.3
Newquay	10.31	4.6	10.37	4.6
Penryn	4.05	5.8	4.29	5.8
Portsmouth	10.25	4.0	10.54	4.0
Southampton	10.10	3.9	10.22	4.0
Swansea	5.14	4.8	5.31	4.1
Tees	3.88	4.7	3.87	4.6
Wilton-on-Tyne	10.57	3.7	11.14	3.6

Around Britain

Region	Sun Rain	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
East Coast	8.2	5.4	7.5	sunny	1.5	7.5	7.5
London	4.1	1.9	7.5	sunny	1.5	7.5	7.5
West Coast	4.1	1.9	7.5	sunny	1.5	7.5	7.5
South Coast	4.1	1.9	7.5	sunny	1.5	7.5	7.5
North East	4.1	1.9	7.5	sunny	1.5	7.5	7.5
North West	4.1	1.9	7.5	sunny	1.5	7.5	7.5
Yorkshire	4.1	1.9	7.5	sunny	1.5	7.5	7.5
East Midlands	4.1	1.9	7.5	sunny	1.5	7.5	7.5
West Midlands	4.1	1.9	7.5	sunny	1.5	7.5	7.5
East of England	4.1	1.9	7.5	sunny	1.5	7.5	7.5
South East	4.1	1.9	7.5	sunny	1.5	7.5	7.5

Abroad

City	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
Algeria	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Alexandria	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Amman	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Ankara	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Antwerp	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Athens	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Bahia	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Batavia	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Bombay	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Buenos Aires	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Burgas	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Calcutta	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Cardiff	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Cebu	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Colon	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Copenhagen	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Dhaka	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Dublin	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Hankow	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Hong Kong	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
London	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Lyons	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Manila	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Medan	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Mexico City	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Montevideo	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Mumbai	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Nairobi	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Paris	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Peking	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Rangoon	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Rio de Janeiro	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Rome	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Singapore	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Sourabaya	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Taipei	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Tokyo	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Yokohama	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9

Advertisement for Ferruzzi referred, featuring a large image of a person and text promoting wine and other products. Includes phrases like 'Ferruzzi referred' and 'Davy advance'.

Lords ruling paves way for September TSB flotation

By Lawrence Lever

A September flotation of the Trustee Savings Bank appeared likely last night after the dismissal by the House of Lords, of the challenges to the planned £1 billion flotation in the Scottish and English Courts. These legal challenges have delayed the flotation, which was originally planned for last February.

Ross, the retired civil servant who mounted the original challenge in the Scottish Courts, and Dr John Vincent who brought the English action, indicated that an appeal to the European Court of Human Rights was not out of the question.

The TSB considers that such an approach is doomed to failure. A TSB spokesman said: "Our advice is that it would be unsuccessful. A petition to the European Court must demonstrate that something has been expropriated and the Lords made it clear today that this is not the case here."

The Lords yesterday granted the TSB the declaration which it had previously sought in the High Court, that the TSB depositors were not entitled to the assets of the TSB over and beyond the return of their deposits plus interest due.

The declaration stipulates that the depositors have "no present or future, actual or contingent, right, title or interest to or in the surplus assets of the Bank."

The Lords decision should end the legal challenge to the flotation. However, the solicitors acting for Mr James



Sir John Read: "end of the legal process"

decision as marking "the end of the legal process."

He said that the bank "will now discuss its immediate plans with the Treasury. No firm dates for the proposed flotation can be given until this has been done."

The Treasury must appoint

a vesting day on which the Bank's assets will be transferred to a new holding company, as a prelude to the flotation.

Privately, the TSB is hoping for a September flotation which it hopes will attract one million small shareholders. It considers that a September date would be sufficiently in advance of the privatization of British Gas which is scheduled for the end of October.

The legal issue over the ownership of the TSB was sparked off by Mr James Ross, a retired civil servant and a TSB saver for more than 40 years, who was granted a declaration last October by the Lord Ordinary, Lord Davidson, that the TSB Scotland's assets belonged to its depositors.

This was overruled in March, while a parallel action in the Reverend John Vincent on behalf of English depositors in April was also unsuccessful.

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet Markets shrug off gloomy portents

The latest upset for the Government's privatization programme, the postponement of the sell-off of the water authorities, was announced too late in the day to have much impact on financial markets. The question of whether there is any life left in the privatization programme after gas is now, more than ever, a valid one.

On the day of the announcement of another set of sub-zero inflation numbers in Germany - the cost of living in June was 0.2 per cent down on a year earlier - this has the flavour of hair-shirt economics taken to extremes. On the day that the French president, Jacques Chirac, announced the intention of abolishing exchange controls, Germany's caution begins to look overdue.

The Treasury maintains that the postponement of water will not cause a dent in privatization receipts, planned at £4.75 billion this year, and for each of the following two years. The question of pressure on the public sector borrowing requirement officially does not arise.

Consensus on gas

A consensus view is emerging in the run up to the £5 - £6 billion privatisation of British Gas (which there is no stopping) - albeit from two of the stockbrokers advising the Government. Yesterday's weighty document from James Capel follows a similar report from Wood Mackenzie in late May and makes equally cheering reading.

But, come the public spending battles of the autumn and the PSBR could re-emerge as a concern, in the same way that sterling M3 has caused furrowed brows in the past couple of months.

British Gas in an efficient, well-managed and successful business with an impressive track record and should provide an attractive investment opportunity, says the report. The BG board is strong and well-established and, unlike British Telecom, there has been no organisational dislocation in preparation for privatisation.

Yesterday, in the gilt market, such concerns were forgotten amid the hopes of cheaper money. After three sets of bad money supply figures, it is argued, next Tuesday's have to be good. Add in the prospect, notwithstanding Germany's refusal to join in, of lower interest rates worldwide, and the markets can see a very good chance of lower base rates before the month is out.

James Capel, with a timing advantage on the earlier study, is able to evaluate last month's details on the pricing formula and capital structure of the corporation. On a pro forma basis, the £2.5 billion of debt will mean net debt to shareholders funds of some 30 per cent, an acceptable level in comparison with other utilities and energy companies worldwide.

There were gains of as much as a point at the long end of the market, building on Wednesday's rises on the first day free of capital gains tax.

The fall in oil prices is expected to have some short term impact on the business but on a longer view is largely neutral. Fuel oil may now be competing effectively in the industrial bulk heat market but British Gas's supply prices are linked to oil product prices and, with a one to two year lag, will follow them down.

The Bank of England has gone as far as the Treasury will allow in hoisting the caution signals over base rates. If the momentum for lower rates builds, it may be hard to resist.

Indeed, for central bankers the world over, summer holidays will come as a welcome relief from the relentless pressure to cut interest rates. Karl Otto Poehl, the Bundesbank president, looks capable of making it to the beach with his interest rates still intact. But for Paul Volcker, the chairman of the US Federal Reserve Board, the position is not so certain.

Another set of weak employment data yesterday added to doubts about the strength of the US economy, and served notice on the Fed that another discount rate cut is required. The US bond market took heart from this, helping an already sunny gilt market along.

The Bundesbank's promised good news at yesterday's press conference following the fortnightly council meeting was that monetary growth had come down to an annual rate of 65 per cent, but was still above the 3.5 to 5.5 per cent target range. As a result, Herr Poehl saw no room for manoeuvre on interest rates.

The Government believes that building societies have a potentially important role to play in encouraging the growth of wider share ownership under the Personal Equity Plan.

Not all societies will, however, be able to take advantage of the new powers to promote PEP and carry out investment management services of the underlying investments. Societies with commercial assets of £100 million or more will be able to carry out both the marketing and investment management functions.

They will have to do so through a subsidiary of the society, which can either be wholly owned or in the form of a joint venture with another investment company.

Those with commercial assets below £100 million will be able only to market the PEP plan.

Investors in the PEP plan will not pay capital gains tax on shares within the plan while income on the shares will accrue tax-free.

The Building Societies Bill is now going through the Committee stage in the House of Lords and will become law in the first half of 1987.

The Bill introduces a wide range of liberalizing powers which will enable it to offer new services such as unsecured loans, money transmission services and overdraft facilities.

The proposal to include PEP within the societies' remit, should complement powers in the Bill enabling members of the public to buy and sell unit trusts and ordinary shares through societies.

Societies will also be able to act as estate agents, insurance brokers, and to a limited extent, will be able to offer conveyancing services.

As for Saints performance, last year our share price rose by 31% (The FT-Actuaries All-Share Index rose by 15%).

We increased our dividend by 17% and the AITC Statistical Service placed us 6th out of 138 other investment trusts in terms of share price performance during the year. Since 1945 our share price has risen by 73 times and our dividend by 66 times.

By investing in Saints you can have a stake in an international portfolio of shares which also includes smaller and unquoted companies.

We also pay out quarterly dividends so that our investors can see the fruits of their investment more swiftly.

If you'd like to find out more about us, please complete the coupon.

Presenting the Saints Savings Scheme.

The Scottish American Investment Company, or Saints as we're known to investors, has a scheme catering specially for private investors.

and you may be tempted to buy too many shares at the top of the market.

Managed by Stewart Ivory and Company, the Saints Savings Scheme makes it easier for both existing shareholders and new investors to accumulate Saints shares.

On the other hand, when the market is weak, you may be discouraged from investing at a time when the greatest gains are possible.

Thanks to the Scheme, you can invest with less trouble, and at lower cost, than if you were to buy the same shares on the Stock Market.

Regular Saving will smooth out these extremes.

The Scheme has three options: Regular Saving enables you to save regular amounts each month for investment in Saints shares (minimum amount £25 per month).

As for Saints performance, last year our share price rose by 31% (The FT-Actuaries All-Share Index rose by 15%).

Dividend Reinvestment lets Saints shareholders reinvest their dividends, or those of any other public company, in Saints shares.

Occasional Savings and Gifts allow you to contribute lump sums for investment.

For the private investor Regular Saving is particularly attractive.

The Stock Market is volatile.

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Stewart Ivory & Company, Investment Managers, 45 Clarendon Square, Edinburgh EH2 4HW Tel 031-226 3271. Please send the details of The Saints Savings Scheme and a copy of The Saints 1985 Annual Report.

Japan acts to halt dollar fall

By David Smith Economics Correspondent

The Bank of Japan intervened heavily in the foreign exchange markets yesterday to prevent a politically embarrassing fall for the dollar below 160 against the yen.

The elections to both houses of the Japanese parliament take place on Sunday, and the strength of the yen, and its effect on the economy, has become an important issue.

Japan's intervention, in Far Eastern trading, did not prevent the dollar from weakening in the London market.

It was saved from larger falls by the early closure of the New York foreign exchange market because of the Fourth of July holiday, and position squaring by dealers ahead of the US holiday weekend.

The dollar fell to 161.40 against the yen, from 163.05 at the previous close.

The dollar has only once fallen below 160 yen in the post-war period, edging briefly below that level during May.

The expectation remains for a cut in the US discount rate - indeed there were strong market rumours yesterday that this had already been decided.

A fall of \$9,000 in US non-farm payroll employment last month confirmed the markets' opinion that the economy is very weak and that the Federal Reserve Board will be required to act by cutting the discount rate.

The pound gained 90 points to \$1.5455. The sterling index was unchanged at 76.2.

Against the mark, the dollar fell by a penny to DM2.1750. Herr Karl Otto Poehl, the Bundesbank president, said yesterday that he did not consider the mark to be too strong against the dollar.

Oppenheim claims control of Aitken

By Richard Lander

Mr Nick Oppenheim, the financier, yesterday claimed to have won control of the Aitken Hume financial services group after his all-payer £80 million offer received more than 50 per cent acceptance.

However, he met with the continued rejection of the bid by the Aitken board on the grounds that the company would lose its valuable American fund management group, NSR, if the takeover went ahead.

Aitken has maintained that a successful bid by Mr Oppenheim would lead to NSR changing hands and having to give up all its management contracts under United States law.

In a statement issued after Mr Oppenheim's Tranwood Group claimed 50.35 per cent acceptance, Aitken said eight of the nine independent NSR directors had said: "if Tranwood succeeds in its offer the independent advisers will recommend an alternative to NSR as adviser to all its mutual funds. This would result in Aitken Hume losing its principal asset."

An uncompromising stance to misleading advertisements appears likely to emerge from draft rules governing the advertising of investments which are expected from the Securities and Investments Board at the end of the month.

The rules will be issued as part of the conduct of business package which SIB is promulgating in anticipation of receiving the power to regulate investment businesses under the Financial Services Bill.

Among the key points of the SIB proposals will be the requirement for businesses which infringe the rules to publish retractions, and to offer investors their money back in the case of infringing off-the-page advertisements.

The rules, which have not yet been completed for publication, appear likely to insist that all advertisements state to which self-regulating organization the advertiser belongs.

They should also lay down strict criteria for financial projections which show the likely future performance of investments.

PEP boost for building societies

By Our City Staff

The Government is to introduce an amendment to the Building Societies Bill, which will allow the societies to market and manage the new Personal Equity Plan announced by the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson in this year's Budget.

The announcement, by Mr Ian Stewart, the Economic Secretary to the Treasury, contained in a Parliamentary written answer yesterday, follows hard on the heels of the Government's decision to allow societies to offer personal pension schemes, which it announced in May.

"The Government believes that building societies have a potentially important role to play in encouraging the growth of wider share ownership under the Personal Equity Plan," Mr Stewart said yesterday.

Not all societies will, however, be able to take advantage of the new powers to promote PEP and carry out investment management services of the underlying investments. Societies with commercial assets of £100 million or more will be able to carry out both the marketing and investment management functions.

They will have to do so through a subsidiary of the society, which can either be wholly owned or in the form of a joint venture with another investment company.

Those with commercial assets below £100 million will be able only to market the PEP plan.

Investors in the PEP plan will not pay capital gains tax on shares within the plan while income on the shares will accrue tax-free.

The Building Societies Bill is now going through the Committee stage in the House of Lords and will become law in the first half of 1987.

The Bill introduces a wide range of liberalizing powers which will enable it to offer new services such as unsecured loans, money transmission services and overdraft facilities.

The proposal to include PEP within the societies' remit, should complement powers in the Bill enabling members of the public to buy and sell unit trusts and ordinary shares through societies.

Societies will also be able to act as estate agents, insurance brokers, and to a limited extent, will be able to offer conveyancing services.

M&S on course after slow start

A disappointing start to the year, because of unseasonable weather, has been offset by subsequent sales in the hot weather. Lord Rayner, chairman of Marks & Spencer, said at yesterday's annual meeting. Sales and profits are now on target, he added.

The M&S board yesterday received a mandate from shareholders to make whatever political contributions it deemed appropriate. In the past M&S has contributed regularly to the Conservative Party through British United Industrialists and to the National Committee for Electoral Reform.

A total of 50 million shareholders voted against political donations compared with 263 million in favour.

The M&S charge card has attracted nearly 1.25 million cardholders in 15 months and is used in 10 per cent of sales.

It tends to be used for higher priced purchases, with the average around £27. That is £2.50 more than the average cheque purchase.

M&S will branch into mail order in home furnishings in the autumn. The move will be in conjunction with N Brown, the mail order subsidiary of Coats Vycella, the textile company which is an important supplier of M&S.

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS		MAIN PRICE CHANGES	
New York	1902.14 (-6.88)	RISER: Bechem	443p (+10p)
Dow Jones	17691.8 (+21.88)	Thom EM	484p (+10p)
Nikkei Dow	1757.58 (-2.83)	Western Motor	225p (+22p)
Hong Kong	291.0 (+2.0)	Davy Corp	125p (+10p)
Amsterdam: Gen	1136.8 (-13.3)	Jaguar	378p (+13p)
Sydney: AO	1906.9 (-13.0)	Chrysalis	183p (+10p)
Frankfurt	697.77 (+17.06)	Unilever	1780p (+40p)
Commerzbank	385.3 (+7.77)	Wigfalls	175p (+10p)
General	697.77 (+17.06)	H Ingram	200p (+20p)
Paris: CAC	385.3 (+7.77)	BET	438p (+13p)
Zurich	521.00 (-3.70)	Reed Executive	333p (+10p)
SKA Closing	521.00 (-3.70)	CE Heath	552p (+12p)
London general prices	Page 23	Mountleigh	920p (+15p)
		De Beers	850p (+17p)
INTEREST RATES			
London:		FALLS:	
Bank Base: 10%		Bess & Hawks	775p (-15p)
3-month Interbank 10-9%		Bell Group	340p (-35p)
3-month eligible bills 9-9 1/4%		Willis Faber	428p (-15p)
buying rate		Mercury Int	768p (-40p)
US:		McKechnie	260p (-15p)
Prime Rate 8.50%		Deagan Holdings	725p (-22p)
Federal Funds 6 1/4%			
3-month Treasury Bills 5.90-5.89%		GOLD	
30-year bonds 100 3/4-1 1/8		London Fixing:	
		AM \$342.50 pm \$343.85	
		close \$343.75-344.25 (2222.00-222.50)	
		New York:	
		Comex \$342.00-342.50	
		NORTH SEA OIL	
		London:	
		£ \$1.5465	
		£ DM2.1730	
		£ Index: 113.6	
		ECU £0.639547	
		SDR £0.786483	
		Brent (Aug) ... \$10.40 bid (11.00)	

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Music for the royal wedding chosen

Miss Sarah Ferguson to go up the aisle of Westminster Abbey to the strains of Edward Elgar's Imperial March when she and Prince Andrew are married on July 24.

The music for the ceremony, chosen by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York and the Archbishop of London, will be performed by the Children's Choir of the Chapel Royal, and the Trumpeters of the band of the Royal Marines School of Music.

The organists will be Mr Preston, who is Master of the Abbey's choir, and Mr Bicket, the Abbey's organist and Mr Geoffrey Morgan, the second organist.

Works to be played at a congregation of 1,000 will include the Alleluia by John Stainer, Handel's Messiah for the Royal Family, Air, J. S. Bach's Fugue and Air from the suite for Flute and Harpsichord, and Handel's Hallelujah Chorus.

Mr Ferguson will wear a dress with a fur collar and a Royal Marine's uniform. The motif - "We are the King's Men" - will be on the Chapel Royal's uniform. The Archbishop of York will wear a blue and gold robe. The Archbishop of London will wear a blue and gold robe. The Archbishop of Canterbury will wear a blue and gold robe.

The National Anthem will be performed by the Royal Marines School of Music.

Mr Mozart will be accompanied by the organists. The organists will be Mr Preston, who is Master of the Abbey's choir, and Mr Bicket, the Abbey's organist and Mr Geoffrey Morgan, the second organist.

High Tides

round Britain

Abroad

France to lift most currency controls

Paris (AP-Dow Jones) — France is to lift most of its currency constraints shortly, M. Jacques Chirac, the French prime minister, said yesterday.

He made the announcement at a forum of business leaders but did not give a detailed picture of what measures the government plans to take.

Earlier, the trade minister M Michel Noir alluded to an impending relaxation of



M. Jacques Chirac: Currency measures on the way

France's currency controls in a speech before the same forum. The measures, which are part of a plan to promote French export growth, were expected to be announced later.

Further easing of the controls also fits into the aim of the economics minister, M Edouard Balladur, of removing all controls on commercial transactions before the end of this year.

Rough diamonds cut out highest sales level for six years

By Richard Lander

Sales of rough gem and industrial diamonds by the Central Selling Organisation (CSO), the cartel which markets about 80 per cent of diamonds sold around the world, surged to their highest level for six years in the first half of this year.

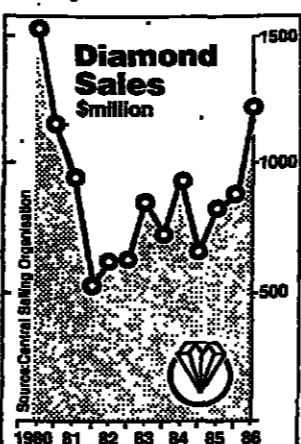
Figures released yesterday by the CSO, an arm of the South African De Beers group, showed sales amounted to \$1.214 billion (£ 809.333 million) in the half year, a rise of 23 per cent from the previous six-month period and 45 per cent higher than the first half of last year.

Sales last exceeded this figure in the first half of 1980, when they reached \$1.567 billion.

In rand terms, which reflect the profits feeding through to the De Beers accounts, sales totalled R2.710 billion (£711.286 million).

This was only 15 per cent above the second half of this year because of the rand's slight appreciation against the dollar so far this year, but 62 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Yesterday's figures provided further proof that the diamond market, which suf-



ferred a severe slump in the early 1980s when investment demand collapsed, is building further on last year's strong recovery.

This year, De Beers announced that its huge diamond stockpile had finally stopped growing at about \$1.9 billion, while in April the CSO announced the first price rise in gem diamonds for three years.

In a speech to the World Diamond Congress in Tel Aviv last night, De Beers Chairman, Mr Julian Ogilvie Thompson, said that trade

stocks had at last fallen to suitable levels and that there had been a small reduction in the group's own stockpile and borrowing levels.

Trade stocks are now estimated to be at only a quarter of the level held six years ago. Mr Ogilvie Thompson said: "We believe that stocks in the pipeline beyond us are now in a much sounder relation to retail turnover and that demand for rough diamonds from the CSO is now back in balance with present production for the first time in many years," he said.

He added: "We can therefore all look forward to the future with confidence."

Increased demand, which had been confined to larger sized, higher quality stones last year, had, he said, spread across the range of sizes and qualities, although a De Beers spokesman said there was still strong demand for diamonds weighing more than two carats.

The spokesman said retail sales had been strong in the United States, the biggest market, and had been helped elsewhere by the falling dollar which reduced prices in local currencies.

BES funds will be able to advertise

By Lawrence Lever

The Government has decided to amend the provisions of the Financial Services Bill to allow Business Expansion Scheme funds to advertise.

The amendment will be introduced at the standing committee stage in the House of Lords where the bill is scheduled to receive its second reading next Friday.

The decision follows representations by promoters of BES funds to officials at the Department of Trade and Industry, and concern at the ban on BES funds expressed by the Treasury, which pioneered the business expansion scheme, allowing individual tax relief on investments of up to £40,000 a year in qualifying unquoted companies.

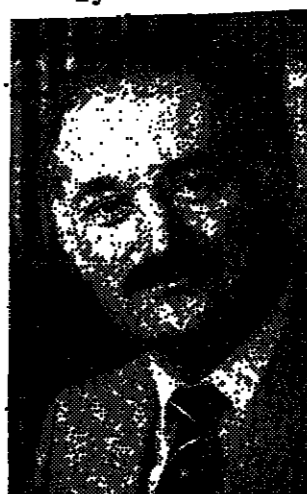
As drafted, the provisions in the Bill relating to collective investment schemes stipulate that only authorized unit trusts can advertise, a structure which BES funds cannot adopt.

The Government, however, is planning to create a special regime for BES funds, allowing them to advertise while retaining their present structure.

The bill will also be amended to allow personal equity plans to be advertised.

Anglia Secure Homes comes to USM with £10m tag

By Alison Eadie



Peter Edmondson: plenty of scope for expansion

Anglia Secure Homes, the East Anglian builder of sheltered housing for the elderly, is coming to the Unlisted Securities Market with a capitalization of about £10 million.

Mr Peter Edmondson, Anglia's chairman, saw the need for sheltered housing while working as an estate agent in Frinton-on-Sea, Essex. Many couples retired to bungalows a few miles outside Frinton, but when, some years later, one partner died, the surviving partner was left stranded.

Mr Edmondson founded the company in September 1982 and quickly made a success of it. Taxable profits have risen from £20,000 in 1983 to £445,000 in 1985. Profits of £800,000 are forecast in the year to September

operation or planned, with a further four subject to being granted planning consent. It builds half its own schemes and contracts out the other half. It also does all the management of the complexes once they are occupied, as well as taking on management for other sheltered-housing developments.

Mr Edmondson believes there is plenty of scope for expansion, with the rising proportion of elderly in the population. He plans to move into advanced care — the stage beyond sheltered housing — as the proportion of the elderly rises to an estimated 1 million aged 85 and over by the end of the century.

The details of the placing, done through Cayzer and Phillips & Drew, will be announced next week.

New businesses beat obstacles

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

New businesses set up under the Enterprise Allowance Scheme (EAS) are surviving despite lack of business experience and training, financial difficulties and competition from the black economy, London had the highest survival rate after one year's operation of 84 per cent.

This was the conclusion yesterday of the Small Business Research Trust after con-

ducting a survey. The EAS provides a weekly £40 allowance in lieu of social security benefits to encourage the jobless to start their own businesses.

Although the trust's survey was effectively an interim report on the EAS, it found many of those involved felt the allowance period should be extended beyond the present one year. They were

worried about the approaching 18-month danger point which tends to arise in the life of new businesses.

But a quarter of the businesses which had survived their first year were also sufficiently successful to have provided jobs for others.

Most of the new entrepreneurs seemed pleased with their new businesses, the trust found.

Latest jobless figures alarm US economists

New York (AP-Dow Jones) — The US economy remains weak and needs the stimulus of lower interest rates, economists said yesterday after the June unemployment figures were issued.

The economists were particularly alarmed at the non-farm payroll report — which showed a decline of 89,000 workers, another decline in manufacturing jobs and a decline in the manufacturing work week — rather than the civilian unemployment rate, which fell 0.2 percentage points to 7.1 per cent.

"If you get divergent messages, you should invariably rely on the payroll report," said Mr Charles Lieberman, director of financial markets research at Manufacturers Hanover Trust.

The payroll report is based on a survey of businesses, and is widely seen as more reliable than the jobless report, which is generated from a survey of households.

"The payroll report is a very decisive sign that there is cumulative weakness growing in the industrial sector of the economy," Mr Stephen Roach, senior economist at Morgan Stanley, said. "It is a source of major concern for those of us worried about the economy weakening."

Analysts said the June payroll report, regarded as the most important single monthly economic indicator, implied a decline in June industrial production and modest growth in personal income.

More importantly, it seriously cast doubts over prospects for a recovery in economic activity in the second half of the year.

The data will present one more reason for the Federal Open Market Committee to ease policy when it meets next week.

"The implication is that there is a need for another cut in the discount rate, and possibly even more than one," Mr Lieberman said.

The strike by 55,000 workers at AT&T, the huge telecommunications group, compressed the payroll report, the Labour Department said.

The department also revised down the growth in May non-farm payrolls to 125,000 from the 149,000 previously reported.

In the transportation and utilities sector of the payroll data, where telephone workers are categorized, June employment fell by 92,000.

Jobs in the goods-producing sector declined by 105,000 workers in June and service-sector job growth was 16,000. In manufacturing, jobs declined by 56,000, bringing to 160,000 the loss since the beginning of the year.

Among the key parts of the household survey, employment increased by 563,000 in June, following a gain of 218,000 in May.

Analysts said the big job gains in the household survey appeared to reflect high school and college students entering the market and finding summer jobs.

World Bank chief outlines strategy

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Mr Barber Conable, the new president of the World Bank, said alleviation of poverty will be the main business of the multilateral institution under his leadership.

He promised to redirect the bank and expressed his strong concern over the increasing "polarization of interests" which divided rich and poor nations.

He said he saw his role as one of co-ordination, drawing together the various interests, institutions, commercial banks and governments in a concerted drive to achieve sustainable growth in developing countries.

"We have a mutual dependence. It is in everyone's interest to achieve development goals which will reduce poverty which is of such strong concern," he said.

He acknowledged his lack of experience in both banking and development and said he would use the first months of his tenure to learn both the workings of the bank and the issues which face it as it assumes a greater role in resolving the debt crisis.

Mr Conable also said he expected to make structural changes at the bank which he hoped would be "an orderly

process". He said he did not have a grand scheme to change the internal structure of the bank. Mr Conable said he expected Japan's relationship with the bank to grow substantially as it sought new ways to recycle its huge trade surplus. Given the "light defence burden" Japan carried, Mr Conable said he envisaged a fuller participation in the collective "debt alleviation of the world" by Japan.

It could include in the future a special facility or funds financed by Japan to be held at the bank.

Mr Conable said the bank must have increased resources to carry out its new mission of making large adjustment loans designed to achieve growth in developing countries. He will request a general capital "increase from the bank's member nations, but he declined to specify the amount or timing.

He said timing in moving a request through the US Congress is all important.

Mr Conable said he did not agree with the rising number of proposals calling for large writedowns of debts in developing countries to allow them to return to a growth pattern.

Bremner vote delayed

A lively meeting of the Scottish stores group Bremner was adjourned yesterday until August 1 before shareholders could vote for the reappointment of Mr James Rowland-Jones as chairman.

His predecessor, Mr Michael Black, had promised to use his shareholding to vote against the resolution confirming the appointment of

Mr Rowland-Jones and two other colleagues. There has been a dispute about the running of the company and the heavy losses it has made.

Last night Mr Rowland-Jones said: "I am quite confident that the shareholders will want me to carry on. They have been very disturbed by what has taken place at this company."

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YOUR OWN BUSINESS

BUSINESS TO BUSINESS

Breakthrough on standard tariffs

By Derek Harris
A standard tariff of charges for small businesses is to be introduced at Lloyds Bank branches today...

There has long been criticism from the small business sector of the way all bank charges are made. Until now they have tended to be struck individually...

The standard charges will not apply to everybody because some company dealings have unusual features. Lloyds says

that branch managers will anyway still have discretion to vary charges. But the new rates are expected by the bank to apply to between 80 and 90 per cent of its small business customers.

Lloyds says it has pitched the new charges to be competitive overall without necessarily undercutting the opposition. But it is giving guidance to small businesses on how charges can be kept as low as possible...

The tariff is undoubtedly a big step forward. A small business should obviously still shop around because depend-

ing on the needs of a particular business, one bank might offer the best deal for a particular service. Lloyds for instance will charge 50p for manual entries over the counter but only 20p for electronic transactions.

Lloyds is also setting up other new services for small businesses. One is an export-debt insurance scheme for those without an Exports Guarantee Department policy. Another is what will be known as a telepay system...

Rich pickings from porkers

By Robert Temple
Meat that tasted as meat used to in the 18th-century can be savoured as a result of Anne Petch's Heal Farm Quality Traditional Meats...

They, clear of old debts, they set up a partnership and approached the local bank for an overdraft and raised £60,000 to start a new venture. They were convinced that the public would be interested in paying slightly more for meat that "tasted like it used to" - entirely free from additives...

Today Anne and Peter have 50 sows, eight boars and between 300 and 400 young stock (for slaughtering). They



Anne Petch and traditional roast

wear their pigs at eight weeks instead of 10 days and have only two litters a year instead of the average 2.25 litters of modern pigs. Everything from meat production is done on their farm and in their buildings, apart from the slaughtering, which is carried out by a local abattoir...

cent more expensive than average meat, but Anne says the value is better because the consumer gets more meat. Her products all lack water-retainers, stabilizers, soya slurry extenders and other common additives.

Anne puts the least amount of salt in her bacon of any producer in Europe, uses no other preservatives and her animals are entirely free of the hormone injections and antibiotics common in mass market meat. The garlic that flavours her sausages is from fresh cloves grown in the Isle of Wight...

Turnover for November 1981 to April 1982 was only £3,000. But from such tiny beginnings she had a turnover of £150,000 in 1985 and expects £200,000 this year. The business became profitable at the beginning of 1985, and most of it has been ploughed back into expansion.

Turnover grows at about 30 per cent a year steadily. There has been no outside finance and the ownership and directors are simply Anne and Peter. Anne runs the farm and her husband does most of the deliveries.

But Anne and Peter have no intention of taking on other people. Anne says: "The Germans have a phrase 'earning with your own money' rather than with somebody else's. It's a much better lesson."

MR FRIDAY
Small specialist wine merchants have been facing daunting competition, especially from the big supermarket chains, which now account for much of the sales of mass-appeal wines at £2 a bottle and less...

Small specialist wine merchants have been facing daunting competition, especially from the big supermarket chains, which now account for much of the sales of mass-appeal wines at £2 a bottle and less...

BRIEFING
Wharf Lane, Upper Thames Street, London EC4V 3BH. Details of a two-day course at the Blackwood Lodge Management Centre, Northampton, planned for July 8 and 9 by the Drink Industries Training Association from Sue Cooper, Tambridge House, Old Ridge Road, Perry Bar, Birmingham 27; phone 021-356 7797.

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Coal sites, sand and gravel pits, quarries, open cast mining, tips, land etc. Participation - outright purchases. Large funds available. Reply to BOX B20.

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1. A new 5 star Hotel in Singapore. Location within the prime and tourist belt area. Facilities: 255 rooms and suites, 2 restaurants, 3 bars, Swimming pool, Discotheque, Roof-top Banquet Hall, Car Park for 200 cars.

FRANCHISES
INSTANT PRINT FRANCHISE for sale. £100,000 - profitable, SWA, 40% margin, 100% turnover. You can get the rewards for BOX B46.

DISCREET RECORDING BRIEFCASES
Also full range of professional counter surveillance equipment. M.T. Limited, PO Box 133, St. Peter Port, Guernsey. UK 0481-53316 UK agent David Chamberlain 061-8619816

COMPANY NOTICES
COMPAGNE ARAMAYO SA (THE ARAMAYO COMPANY S.A.)
In accordance of the resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company, meeting held on the 26th of June 1986, the following shareholders are entitled to receive dividends for the year 1985: Mr. P. Aramayo, Mr. J. Aramayo, Mr. M. Aramayo, Mr. R. Aramayo, Mr. S. Aramayo, Mr. T. Aramayo, Mr. U. Aramayo, Mr. V. Aramayo, Mr. W. Aramayo, Mr. X. Aramayo, Mr. Y. Aramayo, Mr. Z. Aramayo.

EXPORT TO AMERICA
If you are a large company manufacturing quality products and would like to export to America, we are established in America with large customers who are looking for new products. Reply to BOX B24

BUSINESS FOR SALE
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY
Electrical/lighting business, Est. 22 years, Lancs/Yorks border, town centre. Living accom (3 bedrooms, 2 restrooms) and property 1st class. Good turnover and profit, 5 day week, no staff required. Low overheads. £80,000 Details 0282 812105 (B24) (daytime)

ST. TROPEZ
Attractive freehold property for sale. Accommodates 600 people. Contains supermarket, bar/restaurant plus usual amenities. 3 star NN. £1m Phone: 01-223 9700

HUNGRY FOR SUCCESS
I travel extensively and enjoy the best things in life. I now need key people who are serious about their careers and who possess a willingness to work hard towards the prospect of returning to Germany as an asset. An ability to speak French or German an asset. An ability to travel in the region of £20,000 is envisaged. Phone 01-642 3148 or write Mr. Campbell, 18, St. James' Place, Brighton Road, Sutton, Surrey SM2 5JH.

PALL MALL + W2
Low premium 24hr access + parking. Furn carpeted offices incl phone/fax. Fr £75pw. 01-839 4808

REGENCY HOVE
Newly completed restaurant premises in this prime central location, close to shops and offices. Approximately 3,000 sq ft plus office. 21 year lease, reviewed every 3 years commencing at £18,000 per annum, no premium. Please telephone 0273 725867

OPEN TO OFFER OR PROPOSAL
Protechnique Quality Security Fittings, manufacturer of the patented Bouncer Frame (the positive entrance door protector) which after being installed in varied high risk areas for over 3 years, continues to hold a zero break-in record. The effective list of the Bouncer Frame is known to the heads of many authorities. This is a profitable business which has a turnover of approx £150,000+ per year and is now ready for nationwide expansion. Contact 01-733 9522

EXEMPT GIBRALTER
Investment company for sale. Sole assets comprise 15 meter, twin screw motor cruiser and 15,000 sq meters land on Costa Del Sol. Guaranteed no liabilities. £25,000 Tel: 01-262 1151.

ACKRILL CARR PLC
Financial Services
Eliminate CGT. Roll over relief is universally available safely and effectively in a way which offers good returns and avoids risky business ventures.

ESTABLISHED COMPUTER COMPANY
Marketing multi-user turnkey business systems, based on sophisticated 4th generation software and the market leader mini computer system, wishes to expand existing sales areas. Association is sought with a company or individual who provide marketing expertise with some capital investment. Reply to BOX A58.

CONTROL GEAR DISTRIBUTORS REQUIRED
Full range of internationally approved connectors up to 1100 amps with complete range of auxiliary components, pilot lights, electronic relays and timers. Reply to BOX B51.

LEGAL NOTICES
CHILSTON PARK HOTEL
IN MEMBERS VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION
Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above Company are invited to submit their claims to the Liquidator, Mr. P. A. Williamson, of 250 Kingsway, London WC2B 6EX, on or before the 26th day of July 1986.

NOTICE TO READERS
Readers are advised to seek professional advice before entering into any form of agreement, or parting with any money. When replying to box numbers please do not enclose original documentation and mark the box number clearly on the top right hand corner of the envelope and return it to: THE BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT P O BOX 484 VIRGINIA STREET WAPPING LONDON E1 9DD

TECHNICAL COLLABORATION
With or without financial participation required to establish a new systems data acquisition company for oil-well exploration on land/offshore. Technical collaboration specifically required for selection and operation of geophysical instruments to collect field data, and for processing the data to final geophysical logging reports to clients. Companies interested in offering such collaboration reply in 15

DISTRIBUTORS & AGENTS WANTED
for fast selling exclusive products wanted by all retail outlets. No capital investment. For further details telephone: 0836 504731

PROMOTE YOUR IMAGE
52 page "Glow" magazine to 12 year period or separate 10,000 x 600 each. Inv. 10,000, artwork, printing etc. Several packages available. New Christian Publications, Colchester, COE 7BS. Tel: (0206) 508358

CHOOSING A COMPUTER
How much does it cost to choose a computer system? As an independent consultancy we ascertain your needs, scrutinize the many different suppliers and present you with options. Then you choose. We help with installing and training. Total cost £2,000. NMS Limited 0492 9250

DISTRIBUTORS & AGENTS WANTED
for fast selling exclusive products wanted by all retail outlets. No capital investment. For further details telephone: 0836 504731

COMPANY NEWS
Shower big res £10m ci
BASE LENDING RATES

COMPANY NEWS

TOWNGRADE SECURITIES: The company has agreed to acquire Leggions (Dyce) for a nominal consideration and to assume certain liabilities of the company which do not exceed £350,000. Leggions is a private property company whose principal asset is about 16 acres of land near Aberdeen Airport. The property has recently been revalued by Knight Frank & Rutley at £750,000.

FITCH LOVELL: The final dividend is 7p, making 10.5p for the year to April 26. With figures in £000, sales were 461,211 (463,240), profit before interest 19,327 (14,387), interest credits 387 (1,925) and profit before tax 19,714 (16,312).

WATSHAMS: The company has agreed conditionally to acquire Cambiac Instruments. The initial consideration of £1,050 million is payable in cash on completion and further cash consideration is payable in the future dependent upon the net profits before tax for the year to March 31, 1993.

SHANDWICK: The company has entered into conditional agreements to acquire all the capital of two public relations consultancies, John Fowler and Partners and the Vernon East Public Relations for an aggregate consideration of 250,100 ordinary shares in Shandwick.

ORNSMANS GROUP: The final dividend is 1p, making 1.2p for the year to March 29, payable on October 1. With figures in £000, turnover - discount retailing - was 87,976 (75,264), tea 767 (1,720) and other British activities 7,013 (6,070). Trading profits - discount retailing - 1,916 (1,919) less 199 (944) other activities 228 (195), total 2,623 (3,058). Pretax profit 1,714 (2,303).

DAVY CORPORATION: The final dividend is 3p making 4.8p for the year to March 31. With figures in £000, turnover was 594,227 (580,922), profit before tax 66,327 (13,046) tax 4,306 (3,166), extraordinary items debit 5,496 (credit 546). Earnings per share 12.7p (10.5p).

JOHN CARR: The company has completed the acquisition of the textile joinery from Henry Boot and Sons.

Marriott wants more hotels in Britain and Europe

By Derek Harris
Industrial Editor

Mr Bill Marriott, son of the founder of the Marriott hotel chain and now chairman and chief executive of Marriott Corporation based in Washington DC, has left London with firm plans for expansion in Britain and on the Continent.

But although he held a series of business meetings, there was no contact with Mr Stanley Grinstead, chairman of Grand Metropolitan, which owns the Intercontinental hotel chain.

It has been rumoured that Marriott, hungry for a wider presence in Europe, has been interested in buying the Intercontinental chain with its European strength, particularly in London and West Germany.

Mr Grinstead has been talking to Mr Alan Bond, chairman of the Australian Bond Corporation, amid takeover speculation.

Marriott gained a foothold in London by buying from Grand Metropolitan what was then the Europa Hotel, just off Grosvenor Square, and now refurbished as the London Marriott.

But Mr Marriott said: "We made no bid for Intercontinental, simply because the price at £1 billion is too high. By our reckoning, they paid too much for it in the first place. We keep in touch from time to time but just to see if there is something they would like to sell."

Marriott also wanted the Britannia Hotel in Grosvenor Square but no deal could be struck with Grand Metropolitan. Intercontinental offers



Bill Marriott: Grand Metropolitan's Intercontinental hotels too expensive at £1 billion

probably the best fit in Europe for Marriott which has hotels in Amsterdam, Paris, Vienna and Athens, with another under construction in Hamburg. There are half a dozen in the Middle East, including the Cairo Marriott.

There is no prospect of any deals with Trusthouse Forte, Britain's biggest hotel operator, Mr Marriott said.

That leaves Marriott looking at seven to eight hotel prospects in Europe, including Britain. "Within the year we hope to announce two to three additional hotels in Europe," Mr Marriott said.

Marriott, which has 140 hotels in North America, is looking eventually to have at least two central London locations plus properties at Gatwick and Heathrow airports, with a Heathrow hotel

linked to the conference market.

Marriott also has in its sights key regional cities in Britain. Some could see an adaptation of what Marriott in the United States calls courtyard hotels where low-rise quality accommodation is built round a central area, often with a swimming pool, which in Britain would be covered. By paring services to a minimum, room rates are kept down.

Such properties need several acres for development and would be sited at the edge of cities and towns. The concept might be used at Gatwick.

The Marriott drive in Europe is for hotels primarily catering for the business traveller but with some tourist potential, Mr Marriott said. In buying existing hotels or de-

veloping new properties, Marriott will follow the usual route of the big hotel chains and set up a financing consortium for each project, although Mr Marriott said the corporation was now in a position to take an equity stake of up to half.

It is the American-based international chains which have been particularly hit by the wave of American cancellations of European holidays because of the terrorism scares, he admitted. He puts bookings in Britain at 30 per cent down. The situation was worse in France and further east in Europe, where bookings were down by up to 40 per cent and up to 70 per cent respectively. He said: "It has not affected business traffic and there are signs of the tourists coming back."

Impact of dollar-mark exchange rate

Industrial production falls 2%

Bonn (AP-Dow Jones) - Seasonally adjusted industrial production in West Germany declined about 2 per cent in May from April, while the seasonally and price-adjusted order inflow to the manufacturing industry contracted about 1 per cent, the economics ministry reported. The preliminary May production index stood at 104.2, (1980=100), down from an April index that was sharply revised upward to 106.2 from an initially reported 103.8.

The preliminary May order index for the manufacturing industry was established at a seasonally and price-adjusted 109 (1980=100), down from an April index of 110.

The ministry noted that production by the West German manufacturing industry declined about 1.5 per cent in May from April while output of energy and gas fell 8 per cent.

Within the manufacturing sector, output of the key West German capital goods industry declined about 3.5 per cent while output of consumer goods rose 1 per cent.

A 6.5 per cent fall of foreign orders in May, compared with April, was decisive for the 1 per cent decline in orders to the manufacturing industry during the month, while domestic orders expanded about 2 per cent, the ministry said. According to officials, the upward revision in the April production index meant that the total output of the West German industry rose about 3.5 per cent in April from March, instead of the 1.5 per cent the ministry reported on the basis of preliminary results on June 3.

German economy must be watched, says bank chief

Frankfurt (AP-Dow Jones) - Herr Karl Otto Poehl, president of the Bundesbank, said yesterday that West German central bank money supply growth had slowed to a 6.5 per cent annual rate recently, and that there was no reason to alter the money supply's target corridor.

He told a press conference after a meeting of the Bundesbank's policy-setting central bank council that the good news at which he had recently hinted was that the expansion of the money supply was not as strong as in April, but now lay just over the upper boundary of 5.5 per cent.

Herr Poehl indicated that the money supply would be likely to re-enter the target corridor of between 3.5 per cent and 5.5 per cent by the end of the year.

The central bank money supply consists of cash in circulation and banks' minimum reserves requirements on domestic liabilities. It is the Bundesbank's primary tool for measuring the expansion or contraction of the money supply.

According to the Bundesbank's most recent monthly statistics, the preliminary seasonally-adjusted central bank money supply rose to DM210.3 billion in May from DM210.0 billion in April.

In the six months ending on May 31 the central bank money supply expanded at an annual rate of 6.7 per cent, down from a rate of 7.2 per

cent in April, according to Bundesbank statistics. Herr Poehl said that the strength of the mark and the weakness of the dollar meant that the West German economy had to be "carefully watched."

Although he declined to comment on whether the mark had grown too strong or the dollar too weak, he acknowledged that the shift in the dollar-mark exchange rate could have a significant effect on West Germany's economy.

Herr Poehl has said repeatedly in recent weeks that the decline in the dollar since the September 22 meeting of the Group of Five major industrial nations in New York had been a "soft landing" for the US currency, which was severely overvalued against other major currencies.

But the highly export-oriented West German economy also reaped considerable benefits from the high value of the dollar, and there is concern among West Germany's economists that the lower dollar will erode export sales.

The latest trade data showed that West Germany's May trade surplus narrowed to DM8.061 billion from a record DM10.049 billion surplus in April.

The May trade surplus widened from the DM7.522 billion surplus registered in May, 1985.

The nation's current account surplus registered a preliminary DM6 billion in May, down from a revised record surplus of DM8.2 billion in April.

Showerings sees big response to £10m cider drive

By Our Industrial Editor

Britain's third biggest cider producer, the Somerset-based Showerings, which is part of Allied-Lyons, is doubling promotion spending to £10 million while launching a new range of ciders, including up-market brands from Germany, France and Spain - and what is claimed to be the first cask-conditioned cider.

The Campaign for Real Ale (Cmra) is expected to give the cask cider its blessing. The move comes as the cider market, worth £37 million a year in sales, is showing signs of recovering from a combination of increases in taxation and poor summer weather which left sales static in 1984 and down by 3.6 per cent last year.

Before that sales had been rising at between 10 and 20 per cent a year in a period when H.P. Bulmer, the market leader, was the biggest promotional spender.

Cider sales doubled to not far short of 70 million gallons a year in the 10 years to 1985.

First quarter sales this year were steady, and in the past two weeks of better weather demand has soared.

Mr Lyn Hughes, marketing manager at Showerings, said: "There is now an underlying positive trend in cider sales."

He believes that the big jump in Showerings' promotional spending will also have its impact, just as that of Bulmer's did in the past, and there are now expectations that the market leader will step up its own promotional spending.

In 1984 the industry licked its wounds, cutting back on promotional spending, after the Chancellor reduced the taxation advantage for cider by increasing duties by 47 per cent to nearer the level imposed on beer.

Beer sales are still 25 times those of cider, and the cider-makers argue that what tax advantage remains is cancelled out by handling costs with such a comparatively low volume product. Cider and beer prices are not dissimilar at the retail level.

Because only 36 per cent of adults are cider drinkers there is an opportunity of persuading more to acquire the taste, given the right marketing approach, according to Mr Hughes.

One way is to break out from the traditional rustic image surrounding the drink. Showerings is pitching one new brand, Copperhead, at the



Lyn Hughes: "Positive trend in sales"

youth market with an image which Mr Hughes describes as "modern, of the disco and the bright lights."

Copperhead, claimed to be the first new draught cider in 25 years, is now being test-marketed, with £5 million being spent on promotion including television advertising. Sales are running well ahead of expectations and, crucially, it is attracting newcomers to cider. About 40 per cent of Copperhead drinkers had not drunk cider in the previous 12 months.

The cask-conditioned cider is Addlestons', so far available in Allied pubs in the north-west, Midlands and the south-west, but due to be distributed nationally once the sales formula is proved. It will be on offer in traditional-style pubs to appeal to the drinkers who favour real ale.

The latest introduction of continental ciders, some sparkling varieties, is aimed at persuading more people to drink cider with meals. These sell at about £1.30 a bottle. A new special farmhouse brand is being introduced, free of artificial sweeteners, colours and flavours, which is intended to appeal to the health conscious.

A value-for-money range under the Festival Vat label will sell at about 75p a litre, competing with the own-label brands of the big supermarket chains.

Within 18 months Showerings should increase its market share in cider from 18 per cent to more than 20 per cent, Mr Hughes forecasts.

The company is also spending £4 million this year on promoting its Gaymer's Old English, which in the off-licence trade is the second biggest seller - next to Bulmer's Strongbow. The take home trade accounts for 45 per cent of cider sales.

Bulmer has about 49 per cent of sales in the cider market with the second largest slice of 28 per cent accounted for by Taunton Cider, which belongs to the brewer consortium of Bass, Imperial Group's Courage and Scottish and Newcastle Breweries. After Showerings, in third place, other producers are comparatively small.

Scrumpy, with its flecks of apple, has been left to regional makers, including the farmers. Showerings tried bottling it at one time but, selling only on its curiosity value mostly around Christmas, the volumes were too small to justify carrying on.

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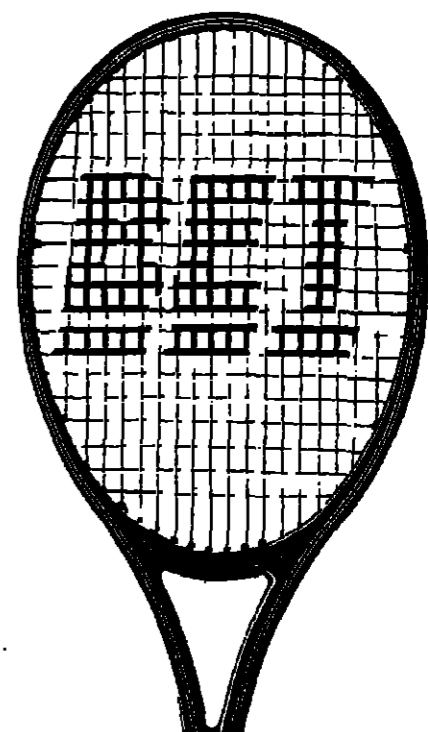
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commercial, industrial and public-sector customers around the world. In this way BET allows them to concentrate on what they do best.

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BET

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Consolidated Creds	10.00%
Continental Trust	10.00%
Co-operative Bank	10.00%
C. Hoare & Co	10.00%
Hong Kong & Shanghai	10.00%
Lloyds Bank	10.00%
Nat Westminster	10.00%
Royal Bank of Scotland	10.00%
TSB	10.00%
Citibank NA	10.00%

1 Mortgage Base Rate.

WALL STREET

(New York (Reuters) - Wall Street shares slumped after opening stronger yesterday as a wave of futures-related programmes put pressure on the market, traders said.

The Dow Jones industrial average slid to 1900.45, after advancing to 1911 initially. Declining issues led advanc-

ing issues by a margin of two to one, on a volume of 26 million shares.

Unexpectedly weak employment figures raised hopes in a quarter for a discount rate cut, but unimproved rates betting on a second-half rise in corporate earnings.

Table with columns: Bid, Offer, Chng, Yld. Lists various stocks and their prices.

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FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Table with columns: Market rates, Sterling spot and forward rates, and other exchange rates.

COMMODITIES

The markets were thin and quiet, with volatile movements in dollar rates.

The dollar closed at DM2.1750 and at 161.49 against the yen. The pound remained on the sidelines. It appreciated to 1.5455 against the dollar.

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

Table with columns: Market rates, Sterling spot and forward rates.

OTHER STERLING RATES

Table with columns: Other sterling rates, including various international currencies.

MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

Table with columns: Money markets and gold prices.

EURO MONEY DEPOSITS %

Table with columns: Euro money deposits, interest rates.

GOLD

Table with columns: Gold prices, market data.

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Table with columns: Dollar spot rates, international exchange rates.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Table with columns: Investment trusts, various fund performance metrics.

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Table with columns: Financial trusts, various fund performance metrics.

CANADIAN PRICES

Table with columns: Canadian prices, various stock and commodity prices.

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

Table with columns: London financial futures, interest rate futures.

THE TIMES UNIT TRUST INFORMATION SERVICE

Table with columns: Unit trusts, various fund performance metrics.

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APPOINTMENTS

Associated Furniture Holdings: Mr Arnold Edward has been named chairman. Debenham, Tewson & Chimchom: Mr Peter J Braithwaite, Mr Peter W Hill and Mr Mark D Struckett have become partners.



Mr P P C Gregory, who will remain a non-executive director, Mr Corben will remain chief executive.

Union Carbide Corporation: Mr Murdoch M Rand has been elected corporate vice-president for purchasing. CAP Group: Mr P P C Gregory, Mr J A R Chisholm and Mr W H Fryer have joined the main board.

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Table with columns for 1986 High/Low, Company, Price, Change, Dividend, Yield, P/E, and 1986 Gross/Dividend/Price/Change/Dividend Yield/P/E. Lists various companies like A & M, A.S. Securities, Aberdeen, etc.

Euro-Parliament budget is unlawful

Following a final reconciliation meeting with a delegation from the Parliament, the Council authorized its President to submit to the Parliament a supplementary increase in NCE of 196 million ECU (17.02 per cent) in respect of commitment appropriations and 242 million ECU (24.46 per cent) in respect of payment appropriations.

The outcome of the Parliament's deliberations of 12 December 1985 was an additional increase in NCE of 402 million ECU (19.5 per cent) in respect of commitment appropriations and 563 million ECU (57.7 per cent) in respect of payment appropriations.

The procedure for the adoption of the general budget of the European Communities was adopted by the Council of the European Communities for 1986, the President of the Parliament could not lawfully declare that the budget had been finally adopted and the budget purportedly adopted by that declaration was therefore invalid.

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If the increase in NCE resulting from the draft budget established by the Council was over half the maximum rate declared by the Commission, the Parliament might further increase the total amount of that expenditure to the maximum rate.

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Rolls-Royce advertisement featuring the text 'Your first Rolls-Royce. It takes at least three months to make it. One hour to fall in love with it.' and an image of a Rolls-Royce car.

Interpretation according to wishes of parties

Anterist v Crédit Lyonnais Case 22/85. Before Judge U. Everling (President of the Fifth Chamber) and Judges R. Joliet, O. Duc, Y. Galmot and C. N. Kakouris.

The third paragraph of article 17 of the Brussels Convention on jurisdiction and the enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters.

The respondent, a French bank, was a creditor of the Anterist & Schneider, whose registered office was in France.

The appellant had acted, with others, as guarantor of the firm's liabilities vis-à-vis the bank.

The court within whose jurisdiction the relevant branch of the bank was situated shall have exclusive jurisdiction to adjudicate upon all matters concerning the performance of this agreement.

Vertical sidebar containing various advertisements including 'RESISTA CARPETS', 'Cancer Research Campaign', 'DIVORCE', 'SALISBURY REVIEW', and 'WANTED'.

Motoring by Clifford Webb

Noisy solution to 'runaway' Volvos

Over the past four years a great deal of time and money has been spent to try to solve the mystery of the so-called "runaway" Volvo 340 automatic cars.

It has been investigated by experts from the Department of Transport, the Motor Industry Research Association, the Swedish company's specialists and several independent consultants retained by Volvo owners who claimed their cars "just took off for no apparent reason."

Two months ago came the first breakthrough when Volvo announced that it was recalling all 33,340 automatic cars in Britain since 1978 for urgent modifications to the gear selector mechanism.

Volvo said: "This follows joint research with the D of T into the transmission control mechanism. It is possible for a driver to inadvertently misuse the gear control. This could result in the car being in the reverse mode even when the selector lever is near the park position."

Volvo dealers were authorized to replace the control system free of charge with a September target for completion of all 33,000 cars. It was claimed that the improved 1982 gear selector mechanism would make it more difficult to place the lever fractionally out of position. If, however, a driver still manages to get it wrong a flashing red light and piercing buzzer will give an immediate warning.

In view of the immense interest shown by readers in this particular recall I arranged to borrow an unmodified 340 from Volvo's UK concessionaires at High Wycombe, drive it for a few days and then have it modified.

It is some years since I last drove a 340 equipped with the company's unique belt and pulley continuously variable transmission which first saw the light of day some 20 years ago in the Dutch DAF. That company was acquired by Volvo. The little DAF's successor - the Volvo 340 - is still built in Holland.

My immediate impression

was that the transmission control mechanism is heavy to operate, produces noisy protests unless the engine tickover is low, and is generally rather dated judged by the standards of today's slick and noiseless systems. The Volvo is also imprecise in action.

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Maserati Biturbo

More details have come my way about the Maserati Biturbo model which is a new British concessionaire company under the chairmanship of Mario Tozzi-Condini plan to launch here around the time of the October Motor Show.

They have been provided by Richard Syer, the former Lotus, BMW and Mitsubishi executive who is managing director of Maserati (UK) with headquarters in Keatington High Street, London.

Syer was upset by my recent suggestion that the twin turbo-charged Maserati has taken four years to reach these shores and in the interim has become dated and expensive. He points out that the Biturbo concept launched in Italy in 1982 was a litre only. A bigger 2.5 litre was produced for the US market.

He says: "The UK vehicles are equipped with a considerably

modified 2.5 engine which has undergone a tough and extensive development programme over the past four years. In August, 1984, the Biturbo 425 (2.5 engine) was launched on the Italian market and during 1985 the Drophead Spyder coupe was introduced. None of these cars which will form the basis of our entire model range have ever been introduced in right-hand drive form."

"New interiors, power steering, automatic transmission, new engine development, new wheels and tyres together with water-cooled turbochargers will be introduced in the UK."

If that is not enough to rekindle interest, he points out that Jaguar and BMW have maintained many of their excellent design and engineering features from the 1970s yet still sell extremely well.

"This, it seems to me, is selector position to stop the racket. There is also the warning light, but you would have to be stone deaf to miss that buzzer and even then I think you would feel the vibrations."

In my view Volvo has taken a sledgehammer to solve a problem which calls for a little more finesse. I would certainly not want to drive any car that made my hair stand on end every time I moved the gear selector lever.

Volvo tell me that a number of 340 owners want to have the buzzers disconnected in newly-modified cars. So why carry out the modifications in the first place?

It is apparently a commitment given to the Department of Transport as a condition of the officially supervised recall. But dealers have been told they can still disconnect the buzzer at the specific request of the owners.

Eureka

Daimler Benz West Germany, better known in the UK as Mercedes, is generally acknowledged to be the European leader in advanced automotive technology. The news from this week's 18-nation conference in London setting up a joint research programme called Eureka suggests that Europe's most profitable motor group intends to keep its lead well into the second century of the motor. But in achieving that aim it will inevitably carry the whole European motor industry along with it at the expense of the ever-threatening Japanese.

Since Professor Werner Breitschwerdt, the former head of research and development became chairman of Daimler Benz it has made major acquisitions in the field of aerospace and satellite technology by buying Dornier and AEG. It now has the in-house know-how and tools to press ahead with projects such as satellite-controlled navigation, road condition early warning devices and computer-controlled transmissions.

Breitschwerdt has always frowned at the use of some of his rivals are making of in-car mini-computers to give instant information on miles travelled, fuel consumed, average speed, target speed and time to destination. The word is that he regards them as expensive toys. And where the micro-chip has a part to play in improving the mechanical performance and safety of his cars he has not held back.

Austin Rover is one of 13 European car makers taking part in the joint research effort initiated by Daimler Benz. It is all part of its strategy to move its cars up-market where profit margins are bigger - and nobody has done that more successfully than the Stuttgart giant.

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was so finely poised that a thump on the floor adjoining the lever or brushing it with the sleeve was sufficient to make it jump into reverse or drive.

In a car with a normal automatic transmission that would not of itself be dangerous because the car would immediately indicate that something was wrong by beginning to creep forwards or backwards leaving sufficient time for remedial action. If you are slow in doing this the resulting collision would be of the most minor kind because of the lack of speed.

The 340 does not creep when in gear. Nothing happens until you depress the accelerator then it moves in-

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CRICKET: GOUGH AND ATHEY GO FOR DUCKS BEFORE ENGLAND'S CAPTAIN AVERTS DISASTER

Getting to the rescue after India take first two for no runs

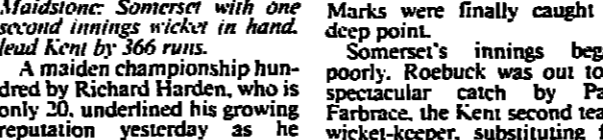
By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent
By bringing in Benson, Radford and Foster, England took to 19 the number of players to have appeared for them in the three Tests against India...

Talks halt Indian disruption

By Keith Macklin
The Indian women cricketers are blossoming in the sunshine, on a perfect wicket and fast outfield at Stanley Park, Blackpool...

Confident Harden has Kent reeling in heat

By Richard Streton
Marks were finally caught at deep point. Somerset's innings began poorly. Roebuck was out to a spectacular catch by Paul Farbrace...



Getting to the rescue after India take first two for no runs (Photograph: Chris Harris)

Stewart is decisive, Butcher is dramatic

By Peter Ball
LUXBRIDGE: Surrey, with seven second innings wickets in hand, led Middlesex by 214 runs. A glorious 171 by Rowland Butcher provided the highlight of an eventful day's cricket...

England's first innings... G A Gough c Miles b Kapil Dev... G A Gough c Miles b Kapil Dev... G A Gough c Miles b Kapil Dev...

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-0, 2-0, 3-51, 4-184, 5-278, 6-278. BOWLING: Kapil Dev 21-6-99-2; Bandyopadhyay 21-6-99-2; Shastri 14-1-45-1.

on the board. Poor Athey's nought was his eighth single figure score in his nine Test innings.

It was no coincidence that India were held up by two left handers, Benson and Gower. Rather than leaving the bat Kapil's swing was now coming into it. He was still a spinner, but he was a spinner of a different kind.

Aggrawal, who occupied the crease all day, ground out a dull 121 not out at close of play, leaving India, 250 for two wickets.

Crowe in full flight is ominously dangerous

By Leo Tennant
CHELMSFORD: Essex, with second innings wickets in hand, led the New Zealanders by 40 runs.

A classy century in 141 minutes by Martin Crowe, the first by a New Zealander this tour, and substantial other innings by the younger order, entertained another good crowd yesterday. Those scores and the dismissal of four Essex batsmen, including Border, gave them a good chance of achieving today their first victory over a county side.

All hail for Bail's 174

By Alan Gibson
It was Bail's day at Lord's, and from the moment he came in on Wednesday evening, he looked very much like a man determined to make his mark by scoring a century in the University match. He did indeed make one of the famous University match centuries, and yesterday gave much pleasure.

So Oxford are left with no real chance of victory, but with a grim hope of batting it out. A quiet day for the batsmen, like this would be admonished by his committee.

Ploughing a rich furrow

By Peter Marson
There had been a contempluous swish to Nottinghamshire's tail at Trent Bridge, yesterday, and, ungratefully, that swish had brought about a dash of frustration for Warwickshire's bowlers...

Without a brave innings from Taylor, Kent would have been in dire straits. Taylor has become an accomplished no-4 batsman. For two hours and a quarter, he hit hard against anything loose before he was eight out.

ROWING

Day Goliath gave David a thrashing

By Jim Raiton
A blustery wind gave some problems yesterday morning to coxless crews in particular, but it was a welcome relief to the spectators. The stewards of the umpires' launches were in a marvellous mood, which reflected in their comments on the race-sheets...

Among the close races Harvard University B were stretched to almost the limit by their compatriots from Boston University in the Ladies' Challenge Plate and held on to win by a canvas. Nottingham boys Chris Unwin and Simon Larkin came within two feet of beating their West German rivals before the course ran out for them.

Nottinghamshire County breezed over the course in the Wyfolds against Thames. But there were some stirring races yesterday and many more to come. Shortly before high noon Glasgow University beat Groton School from Massachusetts by 3/8. Glasgow could have won by more but their steering was atrocious.

Ladies' Plate

Nature RC Inland at London Welsh RC by 13/8. Harvard A at Thames Tradesmen B by 13/8. Princeton at Union BC (US) by 13/8. Gresham at Thames Tradesmen C by 13/8.

Thames Cup

Oriel College, Oxford rowed over Thames B (local). Marlborough Bedford Star by 14/8. Twickenham RC by 14/8. London B by 14/8.

Goblets

Holmes and Redgrave (London and Marlborough) by 13/8. Gresham and Armstrong (London and Marlborough) by 13/8.

Wyfold Cup

Notts County A at Thames, easily in 7:24. Leamington RC by 13/8. Twickenham RC by 13/8.

Visitors' Cup

Reading University at Durham University by 24/8. London University at Belmont Abbey School by 24/8.

Princess Elizabeth

Annual School at The King's School, Chesham by 4/8, 7/13.

EQUESTRIANISM

Victorious Smith rises to a tough challenge

By Jenny MacArthur
Despite complaining that the course was awful - 'too complicated and too tight' - Harvey Smith won yesterday's Next and Next Top Score championship at the Royal Show at Stoneleigh, in Warwickshire, with ease.

Riding the agile Sanyo Vista, Smith set about the challenging course in typically determined fashion and finished with a total of 1,500 points. He added, however, that the surface of the grand ring was due to be relaid in the next few years with turf specially grown at the Royal Agricultural Society. This, he pointed out, was not in anticipation of the 1992 Olympic Games (if held at Birmingham), all the equestrian events would take place at Stoneleigh. 'If the Olympics came here, the surface in the grand ring would be completely redesigned - it would not be grass,' he said.

POLO

Cowdray are hindered

The British Open championship saw Cowdray Park, the home team, run into some bad luck in their League One match and go down 6-7 to La Panama (John Watson writes).

Gloucs v Yorkshire

Table with columns for teams and scores. Includes scores for Gloucestershire and Yorkshire in first and second innings.

Essex v New Zealand

Table with columns for teams and scores. Includes scores for Essex and New Zealand in first and second innings.

Glamorgan v Sussex

Table with columns for teams and scores. Includes scores for Glamorgan and Sussex in first and second innings.

Derbyshire v Worcs

Table with columns for teams and scores. Includes scores for Derbyshire and Worcestershire in first and second innings.

Kent v Somerset

Table with columns for teams and scores. Includes scores for Kent and Somerset in first and second innings.

Notts v Warwick

Table with columns for teams and scores. Includes scores for Nottinghamshire and Warwickshire in first and second innings.

Leics v Hampshire

Table with columns for teams and scores. Includes scores for Leicestershire and Hampshire in first and second innings.

Middlesex v Surrey

Table with columns for teams and scores. Includes scores for Middlesex and Surrey in first and second innings.

Cambridge v Oxford

Table with columns for teams and scores. Includes scores for Cambridge and Oxford in first and second innings.

Cambridge v Oxford

Table with columns for teams and scores. Includes scores for Cambridge and Oxford in first and second innings.

Different pitch

The Ryder Cup golfers, Sam Torrance, Paul Way, Howard Clark and Ian Woosnam, will display their cricket prowess on the eve of the Car Care Plan tournament at Moorowen next week. They will play in a golfers' side against a Car Care International XI, organized by Freddie Trueman, in a charity match at Collingham on Wednesday.

Today's Fixtures

Table listing various cricket fixtures for the day, including matches between Gloucestershire and Yorkshire, Essex and New Zealand, etc.

BOXING

Champion asks Bruno over for a hot-dog and Coke

Tim Witherspoon, the World Boxing Association heavyweight champion, arrived in London yesterday with a seven-round warning for Frank Bruno, whom he meets for the title in a multi-million-pound promotion at Wembley Arena on July 19.

GOLF

Douglas makes fine start

Liselotte Neumann, aged 20, from Sweden and Kitrina Douglas, the former British amateur champion, recorded a first round of 67, which is five under par, for the 5,322 yards Cologne Country Club course.

A loose six iron buried the ball inconspicuously in the powder sand of a bunker between the sixth green, and an eight iron came up short of the 17th. She took three more there, an unexpected setback, for her short game, like the rest of her golf, is so accomplished that she has not to get home with a chip and putt, seemed an affront to the laws of nature.

Unlike other players, notably Dale Reid (70 yesterday) and Laura Davies (73), the Swedish player has a soft drink in her driver and left it in her bag only twice, apart from the four short holes. Her accuracy was such that the fairways could have been reduced by 50 per cent without causing discomfort.

Miss Neumann, who was a club champion in 1985, is now maturing, and this round was her best since joining the Women's Professional Golf Association last summer.

fellows who made a lot of friends when he fought rather unimpressively in Birmingham last autumn. He greeted old acquaintances yesterday with obvious pleasure. "By rights, fighting in front of a big crowd in a foreign country should bother me," he said.

"At the moment we are joking because we are happy to be here. But once we start training, the smiling will end."

The reason for the switch of training quarters from London to Basildon was delicately dealt with. Was it to remove Witherspoon from the temptations of the West End?



The champion shows his teeth with a lip-fastening upper-cut to the challenger's chin. Witherspoon illustrating a point after touchdown at Gatwick yesterday

of the West End? Carl King, his manager, admitted that an ounce of prevention was better than a pound of cure. "Better to stay clear of diversions," he said.

He admitted to the well-known fact that he has had a drug problem. "It could have taken me down the wrong path and killed me. Instead they sent me where I could get help rather than condemn me. I am glad that happened. I am glad I got found out."

discovered in a drug test after Witherspoon's last world title bout against Tony Tubbs. After threatening to take away his title, the WBA instead fined him heavily and ordered him to meet Tubbs again.

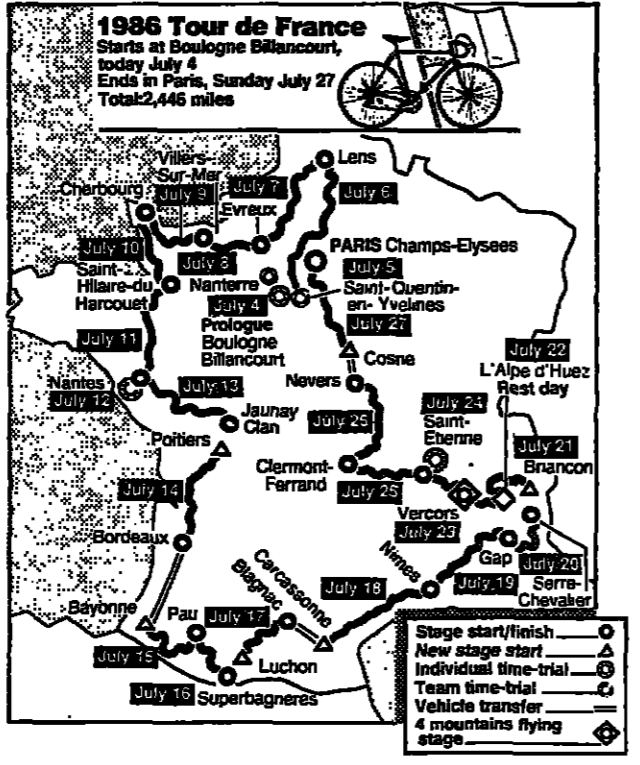
CYCLING: UNITED STATES DEBUT IN TOUR DE FRANCE

Hinault chasing all-time record

From John Wilcockson, Paris



Miller: his climbing will be tested



1986 Tour de France starts at Boulogne-Billancourt, today July 4. Ends in Paris, Sunday July 27. Total 2,446 miles.

Along with wine, romance and politics, sport is one of the passions of the French public. Since their football team was eliminated from the World Cup, the media's attention returned to tennis and the fate of Henri Lecointe at Wimbledon. But in the past few days cycling has returned to the top of the bar table menu.

The 73rd Tour de France begins today with the prologue in the form of a 4.6 kilometre (0.9 miles) time trial in the Bouches de Bologne-Billancourt, just down river from the Eiffel Tower. This opening stage is not too significant in the context of the 4,100 kilometres (2,560 miles) that follow during the next 23 days, but a tiny victory here can give a rider a huge psychological advantage over his rivals.

That is why Bernard Hinault, the 31-year-old Breton who has won the Tour de France five times, is such a dangerous opponent. He has won the prologue in each of his five last appearances even though he is not a specialist at such short distances. Will a victory today spur Hinault into winning the Tour a sixth time, an all-time record?

Rivalry between French riders. This is one of the major points in the discussion that range everywhere that four followers have gathered in the French capital. Most Parisians would like to see a third victory by Laurent Fignon, the straw-haired, bespectacled 25-year-old from the suburbs, while the provincials are rooting for Hinault.

But fierce rivalry between French riders and their supporters has not existed since Raymond Poulidor in the early 1960s. Their most memorable clash took place on an extreme volcano, the Puy de Dome, two days from the end of the 1964 race.

Anquetil, who was seeking his fifth tour win, and Poulidor, seeking his first, fought out an elbow and knee battle up the six gradient of the famous Crowscreek climb. Anquetil cracked just one kilometre from the rival but managing to hang on to the yellow jersey of the leadership.

The Puy de Dome is again on the race schedule this year, again two days from the finish on the Champs Elysees, and a Hinault-Fignon shootout is a possibility. But cycling has changed so dramatically in the past two decades. It is both a longer and exclusively Continental sport.

More than 1,100 media personnel accreditations have been processed at Boulogne-Billancourt in the past two days. They have come from 22 countries, including the Camerouns, Kuwait and Japan, countries which have no competitors in the sport.

Independence Day celebrations. A television audience of more than 1,000 million is predicted by the race organisers.

There are 40 cyclists from the American continent this year including the first ever team from the United States. Appropriately, in a field of 210 competitors, the Americans in the 7-eleven team will be today celebrating the 210th Independence Day. It would be a fairly tale come true if one of them should win today, but it is more likely that their vastly more experienced compatriot, Greg LeMond, will be challenging Hinault and Fignon.

LeMond, who is in the same team as Hinault, needs more than anyone a win in the prologue to boost his sagging morale.

Besides LeMond, Hinault and Fignon, the principle favourite are the climbers Robert Millar, Luis Herrera, Urs Zimmermann and Pedro Delgado. One man who should also have been considered is Sean Kelly, but the 30-year-old Irishman has been forced to withdraw. The calf muscle he gashed in a crash two weeks ago failed to heal in time.

Without Kelly, Irish hopes rest on Stephen Roche, who has missed most of this season with damaged knee ligaments. Roche appears to have little hope of repeating his third place finish of 1985, but if his knee holds out the Dubliner has the security and incentive to take over the top position from Kelly.

Only one Englishman is on the starting line today, Sean Yates, from Sussex, was called in to the Peugeot team after one of his French colleagues was eliminated by a crash last Sunday.

ATHLETICS

Hillardt will press Cram at Bislett

Oslo (Reuter) — Mike Hillardt of Australia, a pace-maker in Steve Cram's epic world record-breaking mile run at the Bislett Games last year, is the man to watch in this year's event which takes place here tomorrow.

That is the remarkable prediction of Steve Scott and Sydney Mares, the two world-class Americans competing in tomorrow's so-called "Dream Mile" alongside Cram.

"Because it is so early in the season few runners already have the confidence to punish the rest of the field," said Scott, silver medalist behind Cram in the 1983 world championship 1,500 metres final.

"Cram has, but so too has Hillardt and he could be the one to challenge," said Scott. "I saw them both run last week and was much more impressed with Michael."

No one is talking of Hillardt, whose best for the mile is only 3min 51.82sec capturing Cram's world record of 3:46.52. But he has pushed the two runners into contention with two excellent 1,500 metres victories in the last five days.

The first came in Byrkjocro, Norway, last Saturday, when he scored an excellent win over Cram. But cycling has changed so dramatically in the past two decades. It is both a longer and exclusively Continental sport.

Mares, a former 1,500 metres world record holder, added: "It is difficult to say what sort of time the race will be won in, but Hillardt is physically capable of getting under 3:50."

"His problem might be staying back when the pace goes hot. Maybe he should just go and not run the others. Then he'll know just what he's capable of."

Cram clocked the fastest mile of the year, 3:51.50, in England's international against the United States last Friday. On paper, the Olympic 1,500 metres silver medalist should have far too much class for his rivals. In fact, he has been in last year's race to pick up the pace on the third lap to keep Cram on course for the world record.

The world record is unlikely to be threatened this year. Cram has built his season around defending his 1,500 title at the European championships in Stuttgart and is not at his world record-breaking peak at the moment.

One man who might perhaps have been in good enough shape to attempt a world record was Said Aouita. But the gifted Moroccan has been sidelined by a knee injury. He will take an after-meeting, the 10,000 metres world, Olympic and European champion.

It is a fascinating clash of two electrifying sprint finishers and one which looks sure to keep the tightly-packed Bislett crowd in suspense until the final straight.

World long jump champion Heike Drechsler is another late arrival in the start list. The East German competes in the 100 metres one week after equalling compatriot Marita Koch's seven-year-old 200 metres world record of 21.71 sec.

TENNIS

A Great White Hunter licks his wounds in the Bushveld

By Paul Martin

This day a year ago Kevin Curren had his finest hour. In the Wimbledon singles semi-finals, his service, struck from his supple six foot one inch frame with awesome power and disguise together with sharp volleys, stunned Jimmy Connors into object submission — just as John McEnroe had been humbled by the same barrage in the quarter-finals. Curren was set to reign supreme, but as everyone now knows, he was denied a coronation by a German princeling.

Today the amiable, introverted ex-South African, depressed last week in round one by another West German, Eric Jelenis seeking to rescue a career that has begun an ominous downward spiral. Curren, who is 28, gives himself just two or three more years to capture the title that he believes was "there for the taking" last year.

Had he won the final, he would be around £1,300,000 richer today. Watson Jacques, his coach, estimates. At least £500,000 would have come from exhibition matches, rather than the £330,000 that Curren earned. The coming season promises to reduce his earnings to relatively modest bounds.

He maintains he had a "mental lapse" that day last year, writing against a player not mature enough to merit the title, though showing signs of the greatness to come. Curren considers Becker a far tougher prospect this year. Still, he says, as Wimbledon and Australian Open runner-up, those nagging self-doubts about his ability to win a major title have been silenced. "I've always been a late bloomer," Curren said.

While few dispute that he has the grass court game to secure the championship, his attitude still leaves his coach in despair. "Kevin doesn't have the toughness of McEnroe or Connors. He is content to plod along with a big win here and there. The older you grow, the less hungry you become."

Curren, who is somewhat stubborn, according to Jacques, plays too few tournaments so that he is not match tough. Curren disputes his coach's assessment, maintaining that he cannot cope with the daily grind of cities, stadia, airports and hotels that goes with the tennis circuit.

To his coach's chagrin, before Wimbledon he went on his annual trip to his beloved South African Bushveld, where a few companions commune with nature and reaffirm how insignificant man is. I compare



Curren: lacks determination myself with a leopard — a solitary animal, very shy. He likes to be low, but has a mind of his own.

Curren now gives thanks that he avoided his family's advice to study pharmacy. Instead, he took a tennis scholarship in Texas. Now it has become his home and he loves rambling across the bill country around Austin or will go to any lengths to see the Dallas Cowboys. Curren, though, nearly became British. Like Zola Budd he has the right ancestry, the controversy surrounding the South African-born runner scared him off.

More Wimbledon coverage, page 32

Still fiercely patriotic towards his native land, Curren's racial views would not endure him to international opinion, and he is bitter at the West's efforts to exert pressure on South Africa. He believes life will be hard for whites under a black majority government, but still hopes to make his future there.

Curren has never had to struggle in life. His white upper-middle-class background, in South Africa's laid-back, coastal pleasure city, Durban, is seen by Jacques as a major factor in Curren's apparent lack of win-at-all-costs determination.

Curren largely grew up in the environment I grew up in, winning was not everything. It still isn't. Tennis is a short-term thing in my career. Life is simply miserable if reaching the top means having everyone else hate you. I've always been in constant fights with the umpire or creating tension with other players. You have to retain a happy medium. Happiness is not winning titles. It's how you feel again and how you go about your everyday life."

Kodes calls a truce

Jan Kodes, the 1973 Wimbledon champion and the present Czechoslovak tennis captain, would welcome back Ivan Lendl into his cup squad for the match against Yugoslavia in Sarajevo later this month.

Lendl has been fighting a running battle with the Czechoslovak tennis authorities for almost a year and has not played for his country since the 1985 semi-final match with West Germany in Frankfurt last October.

The Germans, inspired by Boris Becker, won 5-0 and Lendl could have had a bad arm, played only in the doubles, losing in straight sets with Tomas Smid to Becker and Andreas Maurer.

Kodes, however, knows on which side his bread is buttered. "We could do with Ivan," he said. "And he has only to pick up a phone, knock on my door or send me a letter to say he will play."

Ramesh Krishnan is too much of a gentleman to make excuses. He was sorely disappointed at losing in the men's singles quarter-finals at Wimbledon.

It was not so much that he was soundly beaten by Slobodan Zivjovic of Yugoslavia, but more that he would dearly have loved to have followed in the footsteps of his father, Ramanathan.

Ramanathan Krishnan was a Wimbledon semi-finalist in 1960 and 1961, playing in the same, elegant style as Ramesh does today.

Each time Ramanathan was unlucky to come up against big-serving Australian left-handers who both went on to win the title.

Neale Fraser, the Australian Davis Cup hero, beat Ramanathan 6-3, 6-3, 6-2 in the 1960 semi-finals, then Rod Laver defeated him 6-2, 6-6, 6-2 the following year.

FOOTBALL

Thomas move angers Luton's chairman

Mitchell Thomas, the England Under-21 international, is at the centre of a dispute involving the first division rivals Tottenham Hotspur and Luton Town. Thomas has joined Tottenham on an approach by the former Luton manager, David Platt, who left White Hart Lane six weeks ago. Luton's chairman, David Evans, responded with an angry outburst.

"The relationship between David Platt and this club came to an end when he signed Thomas in this way. When David left he agreed not to approach our unsigned players, including Thomas. Within days of returning from Mexico, Platt has shown the same disregard for honour and integrity that he displayed when he ended his contract with us to sign for Tottenham."

"It is clear that what he describes as his love affair with this club has turned into rape. He took the coach and physio with him — now this I'm disgusted. Tottenham had used Thomas at a 'derisory' £175,000, Evans said. Luton would tell a League transfer tribunal that the player was worth nearer £1 million."

The club are heavily in debt and are due to face an adjourned winding up petition in the High Court on July 14. Ron Jones, the managing director of Cardiff City, a fourth division club, seems about to reject an offer to return to the football league. Jones has been invited by Jim Gregory, the chairman of QPR, to return to the London club he left four years ago to take up a post as chief executive. "This is certainly the most difficult decision of my life," Jones said.

The club are heavily in debt and are due to face an adjourned winding up petition in the High Court on July 14. Ron Jones, the managing director of Cardiff City, a fourth division club, seems about to reject an offer to return to the football league. Jones has been invited by Jim Gregory, the chairman of QPR, to return to the London club he left four years ago to take up a post as chief executive. "This is certainly the most difficult decision of my life," Jones said.

Ted Croker, the Football Association secretary, yesterday buried Football League plans for a British Cup. The competition is the idea of Phil Carter, the Everton chairman, who six weeks ago succeeded Jack Dunnett as the League president. Carter, who today meets Carter at the start of the FA summer meeting in Gosforth, said: "There is not the slightest chance of a British Cup competition being allowed."

Carter had planned to invite top clubs from Scotland and Ireland to battle against the English elite, starting in the 1987-88 season. But Croker insisted that the competition be totally counter-productive.

English clubs are banned from UEFA competition after the European Cup carnage in Brussels involving Liverpool supporters but there looks every chance of the suspension being lifted if the next campaign is trouble-free.

BOWLS

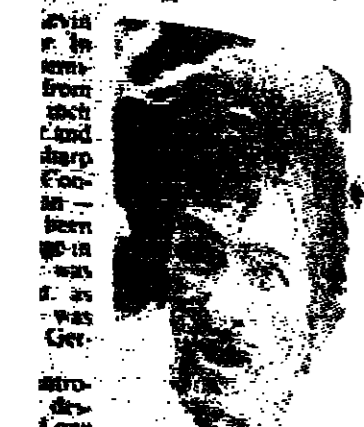
Fast work by Bell and Davies

By Gordon Allan

Eileen Bell, of Belfast, plays the Devils of Port Talbot in the British Isles women's singles final at Sophia Gardens, Cardiff, today. In the semi-finals yesterday Mrs Bell beat Christine McLean of Cardiff, who has missed most of this season with a knee injury. Mrs Bell's victory over Mrs Davies beat Ena Clarke of Countesthorpe, Leicestershire 21-3.

Mrs Davies won her match in an hour. "I've never played such rubbish in all my life," Mrs Clarke said afterwards. On a green running fast in the sunshine she never found a length, and Mrs Davies had only to be quick and Mrs McCulloch drew the winners.

at White... er licks... ounds in... ushveld



Current: lacks determination... More Wimbledon coverage, page 1

calls a truce

ENTERTAINMENTS

ENTERTAINMENTS

ENTERTAINMENTS

ENTERTAINMENTS

ENTERTAINMENTS

ENTERTAINMENTS

BBC 1
6.00 Ceefax AM
6.50 Breakfast Time

TV-AM
6.15 Good Morning Britain
6.30 News

ITV/LONDON
9.25 Thames news headlines
9.35 Film 'Suez' (1958)

BBC 2
6.55 Open University
9.00 Cricket: Third Test

CHANNEL 4
2.15 Their Lordships' House
2.30 Channel 4 Racing

Radio 4
On long wave, VHF variations at 6.55
Shipping 6.00 News Briefing

Radio 3
On medium wave, VHF variations at 6.30
Other Radio 3 programmes transfer to 1HF

Radio 1
On medium wave, VHF variations at 6.30
Other Radio 1 programmes transfer to 1HF

6.00 Ceefax AM
6.50 Breakfast Time
6.55, 7.25, 8.25 and 8.55 regional news

11.30 About Britain
12.00 Teatime and Claudia
12.30 Jobwatch

9.00 Cricket: Third Test
9.15 Cricket: Third Test and Wimbledon

2.15 Their Lordships' House
2.30 Channel 4 Racing
2.45 News

7.00 News
7.05 The Archers
7.15 Pick of the Week

7.00 News
7.05 The Archers
7.15 Pick of the Week

7.00 News
7.05 The Archers
7.15 Pick of the Week

7.00 News
7.05 The Archers
7.15 Pick of the Week

1.05 News After Noon
1.30 News
1.45 Antidote (8)

12.00 Teatime and Claudia
12.30 Jobwatch
1.00 News at One

9.00 Cricket: Third Test
9.15 Cricket: Third Test and Wimbledon

2.15 Their Lordships' House
2.30 Channel 4 Racing
2.45 News

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7.05 The Archers
7.15 Pick of the Week

7.00 News
7.05 The Archers
7.15 Pick of the Week

5.05 Gentle Ben
5.35 Peaches
6.00 News with Sue Lawley

1.00 News at One
1.30 News
1.45 Antidote (8)

9.00 Cricket: Third Test
9.15 Cricket: Third Test and Wimbledon

2.15 Their Lordships' House
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7.05 The Archers
7.15 Pick of the Week

6.35 Leif Erikson
7.00 Wogan
7.30 The Paper Chase

1.00 News at One
1.30 News
1.45 Antidote (8)

9.00 Cricket: Third Test
9.15 Cricket: Third Test and Wimbledon

2.15 Their Lordships' House
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9.00 News with John Humphrys
9.30 Big Deal
10.20 The Paper Chase

1.00 News at One
1.30 News
1.45 Antidote (8)

9.00 Cricket: Third Test
9.15 Cricket: Third Test and Wimbledon

2.15 Their Lordships' House
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2.45 News

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11.20 Film: The Paper Chase
12.00 The Gilt
12.30 Rita Coolidge

1.00 News at One
1.30 News
1.45 Antidote (8)

9.00 Cricket: Third Test
9.15 Cricket: Third Test and Wimbledon

2.15 Their Lordships' House
2.30 Channel 4 Racing
2.45 News

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7.05 The Archers
7.15 Pick of the Week

12.00 The Gilt
12.30 Rita Coolidge
1.10 Night Thoughts

1.00 News at One
1.30 News
1.45 Antidote (8)

9.00 Cricket: Third Test
9.15 Cricket: Third Test and Wimbledon

2.15 Their Lordships' House
2.30 Channel 4 Racing
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2.00 News

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SPORT

Navratilova's lesson for Sabatini

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Martina Navratilova, champion for the past four years and six times Wimbledon...

Miss Sabatini played many superb shots but was less adept at playing them in constructive and sound sequences...

and partly because she is not all that nimble anyway. Miss Sabatini played many superb shots but was less adept...

This was more of a tutorial than a match. Miss Navratilova who holds the Australian title as well as Wimbledon's...

In the final Miss Navratilova will play Hana Mandlikova, who beat Chris Lloyd, three times champion...

Miss Sabatini could score only 11 points from Miss Navratilova's eight service...



Problems at home for dashing Leconte



Ups and downs: Navratilova after victory and Lloyd on her way to defeat (Photograph Ian Stewart)

The Frenchman, Henri Leconte, who plays Boris Becker in the men's singles semi-finals today...

His friend and coach, Patrice Dominguez, said: "Henri is more popular at Wimbledon than in Paris. In France, the people like to see long rallies. They don't like to see Henri going for big winners..."

But against Becker he will be out to even a score. "It will be like the World Cup," said Leconte, a football enthusiast.

League ideas

Wigan are attempting to solve the promotion and relegation problem by proposing to the Rugby League a system of three down and two up...

At the recent annual meeting of clubs, various ideas were discussed to reduce the first division from 16 to 14 clubs.

Three of last four in debt to Tiriac

By Richard Evans

Not since Rod Laver, John Newcombe and Tony Roche reached the last four in 1969 has one man exerted the kind of influence on three Wimbledon semi-finalists as Ion Tiriac has this year.

The three great Australians were all influenced to some degree by the late Harry Hopman, probably the greatest motivator and disciplinarian the game has known.

The rugged Romanian might stir up images of dark dealings in the back streets of Bucharest but Boris Becker, Slobodan Zivojnovic and Henri Leconte, as well as anyone else who has worked closely with him will tell you, is a different story.

Tiriac's carefully cultivated image may scare people into adding another nought to the contracts when he negotiates on behalf of his players.

Not that he lacks an appetite for an eye for the big deal. Becker's three-year contract with Puma, which makes his rackets and his shoes, is reputed to be in excess of \$25 million (£16 million).

Weather cannot take the blame

By David Miller

Another year gone by, another tale of Britain being a bystander at its own gala. It is symptomatic of our secondary role in international tennis that two of those vested with the prime responsibility for restoring British prestige...

DAVID MILLER

standard: what we are really good at is commenting. If the Lawn Tennis Association were a business, and not a self-acting body of seemingly un-elected standards...

For the past four years the organization has been receiving more than £4million a year, and this year its share from the All England Club's profits from a

Time to collect their cards

fortnight's glorious sunshine will again be over £5million. Yet on grass, supposedly the British surface, we have had no man in the last 37, no woman in the last 16.

Returning from the hypercritical environment of the World Cup in Mexico, it is unavoidable coming to the conclusion that if Hutchings, and Charles Applewhite, the director of coaching were in that sport, they would have collected their cards.

This is not to say that their long-term objectives, their coaching principles, are not admirably designed. The fact is, however, that in professional sport it is results that count, and judging from present trends, some 30 years after Fred Perry's last victory, Britain may well have to wait another 30 years to produce a champion.

Something is wrong; we cannot forever go on saying that it is the British weather. Pat Cash and Boris Becker were not created by their climate. The LTA official handbook lists some 300 professional coaches and 700 associate coaches. The game is not short of advice, but it has to be questioned whether it is the right advice.

When a system is not working, in business or sport, it is necessary to look first at the top. Those at the top of the LTA, in either administration or coaching, should be feeling uncomfortable.

A few years ago Jo Durie had the makings of a successful player. Some of the credit for that was undoubtedly due to her coach, Alan Jones. Then her progress stalled. It has to be answered whether that was on account of her incapacity, technical or temperamental, to continue to advance, or whether the input which Jones was capable of contributing had reached its limit on the basis either of his knowledge and experience, or the relationship between player and coach which is fundamental to all such one-on-one combinations.

Too parochial, too jealous

Because the establishment of British coaching and administration is hierarchical, too many individuals tend to be protecting their positions, rather than thrusting themselves in attitude of total commitment which might make them vulnerable. If the system at the top is bureaucratic, and the coaching of individual players is by committee appointment rather than instinctive relationships discovered by trial and error on the circuit, coaches lower down the scale tend to hang onto their young prodigies past the point when they can usefully assist them. The best instructors in ballet and music are those who know when the moment has arrived at which they should pass their pupils into more able hands.

The environment of British coaching is too parochial, protective and jealous. In sport as in art, sound advice should be a free-flowing currency with no restriction on exchange. If the preoccupation of leadership is the security of its own position, then investment of money and people is always likely to be unproductive. It is indicative of the British system that Roger Taylor, the most competitive of post-war players, has been coaching largely overseas. That Tony Pickard is giving his knowledge to the Swedish, and that resident foreigners such as Frew McMillan and Fletcher are not embraced by the system and even resist it.

WIMBLEDON RESULTS

(Selected players in capitals)

Men's singles: Holder: B Becker (WG) Quarter-finals: B Becker (WG) vs M McEri (CA), 6-4, 6-2, 7-6.

Men's doubles: Holders: H Gunthardt (SWITZ) and B Taroczy (HUNG) Quarter-finals: J NYSTROM (SWE) and M WILANDER (SWE) vs N FLACH (US) and R SEGUSO (US), 6-4, 6-2, 7-6, 6-4, 11-9.

Mixed doubles: Holders: P McNamee (AUS) and Miss M Navratilova (US) Second round: C J VAN RENSBURG (SA) and MISS R D FARRBANK (SA) vs T C FERGUSON (AUS) and MISS C S FLETCHER (AUS), 6-4, 6-2.

Women's singles: Semi-finals: M NAVRATILOVA (US) vs G SABATINI (ARG), 6-2, 5-7, 6-4; H MANDLIKOVA (CZ) vs C LLOYD (US), 7-6, 6-7, 6-5.

Key to countries: ARG: Argentina; AUS: Australia; BEL: Belgium; BR: Brazil; BUL: Bulgaria; CAN: Canada; CZE: Czechoslovakia; DEN: Denmark; ECU: Ecuador; FIN: Finland; FR: France; GB: Great Britain; GR: Greece; HK: Hong Kong; HUN: Hungary; IRL: Ireland; ISL: Iceland; ITA: Italy; JPN: Japan; KOR: Korea; MEX: Mexico; MOR: Morocco; NED: Netherlands; NZ: New Zealand; PAR: Paraguay; PER: Peru; POL: Poland; POR: Portugal; RUS: Russian Republic; ROM: Romania; SA: South Africa; S KOR: Korea; SWE: Sweden; SWI: Switzerland; THA: Thailand; URU: Uruguay; US: United States; USSR: Soviet Union; VEN: Venezuela; W: West Germany; YUG: Yugoslavia; ZIM: Zimbabwe.

Connor and Lynch campaign to ostracize Budd at Games

From Pat Butcher Athletics Correspondent, Dresden. Keith Connor and Andrea Lynch, two of the most respected former British athletes of West Indian origin, are to canvass a move by black members of the England Commonwealth Games team to ostracize Zola Budd for her continuing South African connection.

perceived as South African. "One of the reasons I'm saying this now is that there's going to be a large-scale massacre of black people in South Africa. I'm not saying Zola can save that situation, but she can contribute to it beneficially. She is a fantastic athlete, but she owes the British team an explanation as to why she isn't taking a stance.

home as she has been doing for the last two years, is the inflammatory situation in South Africa. Miss Lynch said yesterday: "If I were on the England team for the Commonwealth Games with Zola Budd in it, in the current situation, I would boycott Edinburgh. She is still seen as South African, and Britain is getting a lot of negative publicity for that. I'm not going to be comfortable going to a meeting at Crystal Palace and watching Zola Budd."

HOME OWNERS PROFIT-MAKER LOAN PLAN ONLY 12.3% APR PLUS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A TAX FREE CASH BONUS

GOLF Faldo keeps company with the demigod From Mitchell Platts, Versailles Nick Faldo, conspicuous by his absence from the leader boards during the last two years, made his presence felt once more with a first-round of 66 in the Peugeot Open on the La Boulie course here yesterday.

CROQUET Australians routed by devastating Aspinall On the final day of the sixth Test Match in the Westwood international croquet series, Great Britain won against Australia when Nigel Aspinall defeated the Australian captain, Neil Spooner, in two games with fine displays of controlled break-making.

SPORT IN BRIEF Brazil top The International Football Federation (FIFA) yesterday proclaimed Brazil winners of the World Cup fair play competition. Joe Havelange, president of FIFA, presented Octavio Pinto Guimarães, president of the Brazilian Football Association (CBF), with a certificate and a trophy after the Brazilians were chosen "the champions of sportsmanship."

BP local water Monday Watchers in the sky Portfolio £24,000 to be won

